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Correspondent

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London

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BOAC cancels orders for four jumbos

By JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

BOAC has cancelled its options on four Boeing 747 Jumbo jets due for delivery in 1973 because of the slump in profits.

This is the major feature of a belt-tightening operation by the corporation to counter the present surplus-seats crisis which is expected to get worse before it gets better.

It also makes the prognosis for Concorde a little more gloomy. Last details are being put into the contract to buy the first of eight Concorde—at £12 millions apiece—on order. But if the crisis drags on to 1974, the fares may be unacceptable or the time-saving bought. The whole costing basis for Concorde may then turn out to be wrong.

The corporation is determined to force through cheap-fare schemes at next week's international tariff conference so that it can offer charter operators more competition.

Writing in this week's "BOAC News", the corporation's chairman, Mr Keith Granville, says that the current internal economy inquiry "has to be extended into a searching critical and self-critical examination of each department and division to ensure that all achieve the utmost economy."

"Flight" magazine points out some statistics behind the crisis, which has hit BOAC much later than many of its competitors. These include a growth in capacity on the north Atlantic of 92 per cent in the first three months of this year compared with an increase in passengers of only 3 per cent.

BOAC lost 10 per cent of its European passengers in March,

but escaped lightly. Air France lost 56.4 per cent.

In reducing its Jumbo commitment BOAC is resigning its place in the queue for further 747 deliveries beyond the 12 already ordered. Six have already arrived and the next air will be added to the BOAC fleet of 52 aircraft between the autumn and April 1973.

Talks will be opened with Boeing, which has allowed down 747 production in face of world aviation over-supply, to see if the option terms can be altered. The airline will almost certainly need one of the four aircraft cancelled and will want to know if others may be available on an "off the shelf" basis by the time they are needed.

Slowing down the rate of BOAC expansion follows a board and management study of likely developments up to 1975. "This preview forecast shows that BOAC will not overcome in this one year all the present prob-

lems afflicting the industry—the depressed passenger and cargo market in Britain (BOAC's biggest revenue source) and elsewhere, competitors' over-capacity, soaring cost inflation, and the activities of the charter carriers," Mr Granville says.

Some of the effects of the recession are that the corporation's trading account will continue to be hard pressed, in spite of increases in revenue, and there may be only enough funds to meet fixed interest payments "let alone dividends or to finance investment." Already in the first two months of this financial year BOAC has fallen short of its £33 millions target by £2.4 millions.

These figures will provide the BOAC team at next week's far-flung meeting of the International Air Transport Association in Montreal with an incentive to press plans for reduced fares schemes. The "Earlybird" advance booking fares are a kind of out-price technique that BOAC would like to extend with the aim of providing a 575 return fare over the Atlantic "for much of the year."

"Our team," says Mr Granville, "will go to the fares conference in a very determined frame of mind. We are in no mood to take No for an answer."

But BOAC could suffer less severely than many airlines—particularly its American rivals. While many made bad losses all through last year, BOAC began to feel the pinch only at the start of this year. Last week, according to Mr Granville, BOAC lost 10 per cent of its seats on the New York-London route—comfortably profitable. Although the actual figure is a trade secret the Corporation claims that load factors for the 747s are picking up towards the 40 per cent-plus needed to break even.

Charter operators, including the exclusive holiday trade, have become a major headache to BOAC, although Mr Granville sees signs that charter firms in America are not now making profits. They combine with factors, including the sudden increase in seats—the 747 carries 350—to ensure that at the end of last year only 47 per cent of scheduled airline seats were filled.

The growth of British charter and affinity group travel compared with scheduled services figures by these passenger

	1969	1970
All British	13,222,269	13,973,379
Services right	863,583	840,175
Affinity groups	663,583	640,175

The Labour Opposition Leader, Gough Whitlam, denounced the Government's offer as "the most damaging thing an Australian Government has ever done to Australia in the world at large."

Mr Whitlam said in a nationwide television interview on Friday night: "Every country in our region will be convinced that the McMahon Government backs South Africa's racial policy."

Police threw a tight security ring round Perth's International Airport, and authorities ordered a full-scale "bomb alert" as soon as the blue-nosed South African Airlines Boeing 707 landed.

The entire area surrounding the plane and the entrance to the Customs enclosure was sealed off, although there was



Mr Julius Weitzner, a London dealer, leaving Christie's with his daughter, Marjorie yesterday after buying Titian's "The Death of Actaeon" for £1,680,000. "It's not for me, it's for my daughter," he said. Report, page 5. Leader comment, page 10

A warm welcome for Springboks

Perth, June 25

Rugby enthusiasts and anti-apartheid demonstrators clashed at Perth Airport today as the South African Rugby Union team arrived for their controversial tour of Australia.

Several of the demonstrators' banners were torn and thrown aside by tour supporters and eggs were thrown at some of the demonstrators.

Cheering and applauding supporters easily outnumbered a group of about a hundred demonstrators who carried banners saying "Respect All Men," "Would Jesus play with Springboks?" and "Support Freedom Boycott."

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr William McMahon, said in Canberra earlier that a Royal Australian Air Force plane would be used to fly the all-white South African team from Perth to Adelaide on Monday, if it became necessary to circumvent threatened trade union boycotts on civil airline companies.

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no suggestion that any bomb was aboard the aircraft. An airport official commented: "Since the rash of hijackings and bomb scares began we have devised a full-scale emergency procedure, and was put into effect."

The demonstrators were kept well out of range of the visitors as they disembarked.

Supporters drowned out shouted slogans from the demonstrators with chants of "We want rugby."

While going through Customs, the 27-strong touring party of 25 players and two officials stood quietly, seemingly untroubled by the disturbances in the adjoining main terminal building. — Reuters.

Mother may give up fight for baby

By our own Reporter

Mrs Linda Desramault said yesterday that she might soon have seriously to consider giving up her fight to get back her baby daughter, Caroline, from her French husband.

She said at her home in Newcastle upon Tyne that she had to consider her daughter's welfare before everything else. "I must take into account the fact that Caroline has now been in France for as long as she was in England," she said.

Caroline, who is now aged 16 months, has been hidden from French police by her father, M René Desramault, for the past six weeks. M Desramault should have returned the baby to her mother in May after a decision by a French divorce court judge giving custody of Caroline to each parent for three months until their divorce was made absolute. On Thursday, a French Judge decided to defer his decision on M Desramault's appeal against this order for another two weeks.

Mrs Desramault said that if

her husband were given full custody of Caroline in two weeks' time, the baby would be with him for at least another six months before the divorce action was completed, and his custody was either confirmed or revoked.

"The longer she is in France, the more likely it is that the courts will decide to let René keep her. If he is given custody in two weeks' time, and the alternate custody decision is set aside, I will have to consider very seriously whether I should go on fighting for Caroline."

Water from the river Ouse was shut off to 30,000 homes in Huntingdonshire yesterday after complaints that tap water tasted of chemicals. The Nene and Ouse Water Board said:

"There is no danger to health but samples have been sent for analysis while the complaints are investigated by public health officials. Meanwhile, alternative supplies are being extracted from gravel pits."

Water off after scare

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Yesterday's men

Listeners to BBC Radio 4 in canny feeling when they tuned in at 8.40 a.m. yesterday: the morning review of the papers sounded strangely familiar. Hundreds of listeners rang the BBC. Later, BBC Bristol admitted that the duty announcer had read the review of Thursday's papers by mistake. On the programmes, the announcer said: "I'm terrible sorry. There's been an awful mix-up."

TV, radio: 2 & 3

Business 12.13 Overseas 2.3 Home... 5.7 Sport 12.17 Horner... 14 X-words 14.17

Malta seeks new pact with Britain

BY OUR DIPLOMATIC STAFF

Proposals for the revision of the defence and financial agreements between Malta and Britain have been received by the British Government from Mr Dom Mintoff, the island's new Prime Minister. This was announced last night in a joint statement from the Governments — made "to remove any misunderstanding."

The statement added that contacts have started: the British High Commissioner, Sir Duncan Watso,

will be returning to London next week for consultations. Before the election Mr Mintoff had said that he would ask Britain to pay more for using the island's base facilities.

Both Governments are obviously concerned about the amount of rumour and speculation surrounding the new Maltese Government and its intentions. In Brussels, the NATO Secretary-General, Manlio Brosio, yesterday called for an urgent meeting to discuss reports that the organisation's naval commander in Southern Europe, Admiral Gino Bissini, had been expelled from Malta.

NATO headquarters in Valletta were still maintaining last night that reports of the admiral's expulsion from the island were untrue. Commander Howland, chief of public information, said that Admiral Bissini left for Rome on a private visit three weeks ago.

He added: "No communications have occurred with the Maltese Government, either directly or indirectly, officially or unofficially, before the admiral's departure and as far as we are concerned Admiral Bissini is still commander of naval forces south."

Report from Italy, however, indicated that the reports that the admiral had been asked to leave Malta, were true. The admiral has been summoned to Nato headquarters in Naples.

Since his arrival in Malta, the admiral has been considered perhaps undiplomatically outspoken about his plans. Mr Mintoff, before his election, called him "a restless sailor" and accused him of meddling in Malta's affairs.

The Malta situation will also figure in talks which Mr Heath and Sir Alec Douglas-Home will have in London next week with Signor Colombo and Signor Moro, Italy's Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

Leader comment, page 10. Dom's daring dynamite, page 11

Poly for Wales

Glamorgan polytechnic—the first Welsh polytechnic—was designated at Treforest, Pontypridd yesterday by Mr William van Straubenzee, Under-Secretary for Education and Science.

Milked

THE RECENTLY announced increase of 1p a pint in the price of milk will come into effect on Sunday, July 4. Homogenised milk will cost up to 6p a pint, and pasteurised up to 5p.

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BEA aircraft in near miss

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A BEA Vanguard carrying 35 passengers was forced to take evasive action yesterday when a Pan American Boeing 707 approached it on collision course 7,000ft. over Bovingdon, Hertfordshire.

BEA has reported the incident to the Department of Trade and Industry. The Vanguard was approaching Heathrow Airport from Belfast when its pilot, Captain Edward Emberton, reported that he had been forced to climb steeply to avoid the Boeing.

Pan American Airways said last night: "We understand that a Pan Am Boeing 707 was involved in an incident with a BEA aircraft this afternoon, but we do not know whether it was a full air miss or not."

Pan Am said the crew of the 707, a freighter flying from the United States, had made a report to air traffic control at Heathrow, but no details were available.

The Department of Trade and Industry, whose National Air Traffic Services handles complaints of near misses, said it could not confirm that an "air miss" had been reported by BEA. Its policy was to keep the complaints procedure private. The air miss working group of operations officials and pilots could investigate incidents, the department said. Its reports were not released. The department had no information on the number of suspected air misses reported to it this year.

Judge blows top over pop

A pop group upset an assize judge at Reading yesterday. Mr Justice Milmo interrupted proceedings at the Berkshire Assizes in the Shire Hall three times to send out an order to the five-man group, which was playing in Forbury Gardens, 50 yards away to stop the noise.

The group, Grant's Tomb, was booked for a 23-hour lunchtime session at an open-air beer festival sponsored by Courage. It tried a quieter number after the judge's first complaint, but it was still too loud for Mr Justice Milmo, who was summing up in a driving case.

The group decided to stop until he went to lunch and started playing again when a car was seen to leave, but this was premature, for the judge in the car was Mr Justice Mals, who was hearing a case in another courtroom.

Mr Justice Milmo then sent out a third message through a police inspector: "This noise must be stopped at once or the people causing it will appear before me." When he finally rose at 1.30 p.m. there were only 20 minutes left for the pop session.

The group's leader, Grant Clifton, said: "Hundreds of people came to hear us, but the session was ruined. We turned the loudspeakers away from the courts, but the wind watered us right in the ear." Three youths and a girl were fined a total of £50 in the town yesterday for having drugs. It was the first session

for local magistrates, who have organised a rota system of special sittings for the pop festival.

As thousands arrived in the evening, the Thames Valley Police set up a £17,000 operation, involving 557 men.

They are patrolling the area with guard dogs and at Reading Technical College they have installed a laboratory to test drug samples, so that evidence can be presented to the magistrates soon after arrests have been made.

Slogans in Harley St

Slogans saying "Keep gay and happy" were found painted in bright red and blue on Harley Street doctors' doors yesterday morning. They were quickly removed.

Members of the Gay Liberation Front handed out leaflets at lunchtime to doctors, demanding that homosexuality should be accepted by them, instead of treated as an illness.

Methodists expel minister

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

The Methodist Conference has expelled a minister because parts of a book he has written are held to be inconsistent with Methodist doctrine.

He is the Rev. Raymond Billington, aged 41, whose paperback "The Christian Outlook" was published earlier this year. The "charge" against him was heard during a private ministerial session at this year's conference at Harrogate.

Mr Billington, a former team member of the ecumenical parish experiment at Woolwich, is now senior lecturer in humanities at Bristol Polytechnic.

The book, semi-autobiographical, runs to about 60,000 words. It was published by Epworth Press, the Methodist Church's own publishing house.

A publisher's note says the company "is happy to publish what follows as a vivid contribution to the debate about the future of the Christian presence" in human society. It by no means "endorses all the author's opinions."

From his home in Bristol, Mr Billington said: "This has hardly come as a surprise. I am sorry about it, but I am not depressed."

"I have said to public that I am an atheist, but a more accurate word would be 'nontheist.' I believe that there are certain values within all of us which are certainly there, but which cannot be measured. They are metaphysical, and have to be discussed and thought about in a metaphysical way."

"The word 'god' has never been used in a service I have conducted over the past three years, and yet I gather I am more in demand to conduct services in this area than the regular circuit preachers."

"Since my book was published, I have had literally hundreds of letters, of which dozens have been obscene. Yet at the meeting which expelled me, some of my supporters were literally in tears. I was asked if I would resign quietly, but I thought this was the better way to go."

Expulsions of this kind are rare in the Church. They are never publicised, and indicted ministers are always reminded of their ordination vow "to go quietly." Yesterday Church officials would not comment.

A hint of disciplinary charges came as conference delegates gathered at the Royal Hall, Harrogate, for the opening session.

An unofficial conference news-sheet, published by a group of ordinands, carried this paragraph: "By the way, what would have happened if the Rev Martin Luther had promised to leave the Church quietly?"

Some of the ordinands, who are to be made ministers on Tuesday, attended the private session. They too, however, remained silent afterwards.

In 1964 the Rev Walter Gill, then in charge of three Methodist churches at West Harlepool, was expelled on a charge of heresy. He denied the virgin birth as an historical fact.

Classified—14

Rush to counter Hanoi offensive

Saigon, June 25

The High Command rushed thousands of reinforcements today into the area below the Demilitarised Zone where a North Vietnamese summer offensive briefly overran Fire Base Fuller and seriously threatened Allied defences in the area.

South Vietnamese infantrymen led by elite Black Panther units reoccupied Fire Base Fuller Thursday night less than 24 hours after it fell, then fanned out today from the 1,680ft. high outpost in pursuit of the estimated 14,500 North Vietnamese now operating in the area.



Captain Medina

Medina trial not capital

Atlanta, June 25

A military judge today ordered that Captain Ernest Medina must stand trial by court-martial on charges that he murdered 102 South Vietnamese civilians in May 1968, but the prosecution said that it would not seek the death penalty.

The judge's ruling came after a four-day hearing, in which Medina's lawyer sought to have the charges dismissed on grounds that the army conducted an illegal conspiracy in its efforts to try him.

"I do not find that there is an overall policy of the department of the army to deny this accused a fair consideration of the charges against him," said the judge, Colonel Kenneth Howard. "I do not find that he was to be tried regardless of the evidence."

Gierek rival takes another step down

Warsaw, June 25

Mr Mieczyslaw Moczar, once regarded as a contender for the leadership of the Polish Communist Party, today lost an important post in the Party Secretariat.

A plenary session of the party's Central Committee relieved Mr Moczar of his duties as Party Secretary with crucial responsibilities for the armed forces and security services.

The official news agency, PAP, said the change was the result of Moczar's appointment three days ago to a State post as

Chairman of the Supreme Control Chamber which supervises State finances.

Although Mr Moczar, 57, remained a member of the party's 10-man policy-making Politburo, observers said his departure from the Secretariat meant a clear loss of executive authority and a corresponding decline in his actual power within the party hierarchy.

The Central Committee also dropped another lesser-ranking Party Secretary, Mr Artur Starewicz, 54, who is being transferred to a diplomatic post, PAP said.

It would be worth going to Toulon just for the Maritime Museum. Its four floors, housed in an externally rather rebarbative building which was planned as the postwar town hall, until the indignant citizenry rejected it, looks out over the sea so that collection and subject matter are fused into a whole as inseparable as the light and luminous air that suffuses it, or as the past and the present of this town, whose history and whose actual existence are equally vital.

One mounts from the ground floor, with its miniature seventeenth-century gallery, past the monumental figureheads, owing something to Puget, and the exquisite ship models, to the top, where a roman amphitheatre, by the salt, neighbours with a tanker built for Mr Onassis in 1954 in the yards at Ciotat along the coast.

Turn from them to the windows that command one of the great foodstuffs of the world and the powerful binooculars placed there for the pleasure of visitors, who are not required to put as much as a twenty centime piece in a slot, transform the eternal, poignant scrap of sail on the horizon that might be a quinquagone of Nineveh into a 32-foot sloop, gliding three young men drinking beer on deck.

Toulon would accommodate both as comfortably as it does the yachts whose masts sway in the Veille Darse, the old port, like a bare corpse in the March winds and the impressive tombs of the French Mediterranean fleet which fills the new port, the Darse Neuve, with the intricate geometry of electronic engineering which constitutes a good deal of the top hamper of a modern warship.

If the bonoculars from the

top floor are not enough to explain why there has been a naval base here for the past 2,000 years, take the cable car to the top of Mount Faron, and from 1,700 feet above sea level, see how the small roadstead, the Petite Rade, immediately outside the port, communicates by the narrowest of passages, between the Grosse Tour and the Port de l'Esplanade, with the Grande Rade, dominated in its turn by the headland of la Garonne to the East and the near-island peninsula of St Mandrier to the West.

A child of five could see that the latter, known as the little Gibraltar, is the key to the defence of Toulon, but, in 1793, when the Royalists among its citizens had handed over the port to an Anglo-Spanish fleet, a bouncy little captain of artillery, aged 24, nearly went off his head in vain efforts to make his commanding officer realise that the attack of the Republican army should be concentrated on the only when Dugommier replaced Carteaux in the command it be get his way. Little Gibraltar fell, the Anglo-Spanish fleet retired, though not before making a fair mess of the town and the arsenal, and Captain Bonaparte was promoted to Brigadier in one leap.

From this height you can see how the new town has spread along the coast and up the slopes of the sheltering crescent of hills. To the east an industrial area established itself, at La Seyne, westward, it is hoped that, before long, a dry dock big enough for the giant tankers which will come into the new oil port of Fos, near

Marseilles, will be added to the shipyards.

The heart of the natter remains in the old town, the cluster of red-tiled roofs crowding down to the water front. It is a small cluster these days. Toulon was bombed by the Italians in 1940 and by the Allies in 1944 and 1945, before being liberated by French forces under De Lattre — all that in addition to the self-mutilation it suffered in 1942 by the scuttling of a great part of the fleet in harbour to prevent its falling into the hands of the Germans.

The rebuilding is partly new brutalist, as in the flats along the waterfront, wherethe concrete, happily has already weathered the test of its early crudity, partly non-miraculous Milanese, as in the tall blocks elsewhere, though these are redeemed if you see them after dark, when they become towers of light.

Only a handful of the old streets remain, but the whole Mediterranean is in these narrow canyons between the tall houses where banners of washing fly far overhead and pools of geraniums and cages of canaries share the lower windows. The flower and vegetable market, strung out along the Cours Lafayette pours downhill through them in a torrent of noise and smell and colour, from which the clash of gold and silver, the scent of herbs and garlic and lavender, the sheet-iron clang of Latin voices crying their wares, rises in a spray that blinds and winds and deafens you.

Occasionally, there is a

peaceful village square, like the Place Puget, where, in the fountain of the Three Dolphins, one and the same time, a very small boy is towing a very small boat on a string, one woman is urging her boxer to rear up on his hind legs so that he can drink from it and another, who has just got out of a car has filled a bucket in which she is washing the smalls scuzzes, with the restrained flourish of an accomplished maître d'hôtel.

But even though calmed down, port for port, and twin naves though they be, it would be hard to find anywhere more unlike Brest, whether it is the granite or the westerly gales, or Brittany's devotion to the navy, which she still supplies with the larger half of its strength, there could be no Chicago in that grey but vivid city.

The difference is that, typically, Brest is a port from which ships are perpetually going to sea, and that sea the Mediterranean: Toulon is one to which they are perpetually coming in, the wind off the land, warm with promises, meeting them far out in the roadstead.

Brest is the cause of the mild unease which Toulon has been experiencing lately. Even among twins there is an elder and a younger, and, until recently, there was no doubt about the ascendancy. Toulon was the kingpin of the Mediterranean, which was the kingpin of French strategy during the period of Indo-China and Suez and the Algerian war. Other times, other tactics. It was a blow to local pride when the

extra 25 per cent for the attractive big aircraft carriers, Brest and Clemenceau, went to sea, but it was a punch in the nuclear plexus when the base, of nuclear submarines, of which Rebout, the first of the projected five, will be in service at the end of this year, was built at the Longue rath than in the Mediterranean.

No doubt now which is the senior twin. If it were needed, the end of the line's and M. Pompidou dotted the 's and strategy when he said it was obvious that the nuclear submarines must be sure of protection at the point where they were most vulnerable, entering and leaving their bases, which meant that an important part of France's naval strength should be based at Brest.

There is little reason to deduce from this that the serious decline of Toulon. The junior twin she may be, but France's current policy involves activity in the Mediterranean. The arsenal, which provides 12,000 jobs, remains; and, though a dusty nuisance, one of the world's foremost marine research centres. Now the city fathers are developing the enormous tourist potential. The bauxite is being tidied out, a section of the port, where it was a dusty nuisance, and car ferries have been or are being established for Sardinia, Palma, and the Balearics.

Toulon, in short, is showing to a marked degree the Mediterranean capacity for adaptation and survival. She always has possessed it. They were fishing the murex up here 2,000 years ago. When Rome realised that the market for strictly imperial purple, though prestigious, was limited, she commercialised the process and widened her markets. But she kept the monopoly.

Nesta Roberts

Letter from Toulon

Faculty closed in Lisbon

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

A student demonstration in Lisbon has led to the closure of the faculty of science at the university according to Portuguese sources in London. They say an announcement from the Ministry of Education does not explain this action, taken during examinations.

About three hundred students sought permission to hold a meeting said to be concerned with undergraduate affairs. Permission was granted on this basis.

However, at the meeting, students took to the streets of "Portugal's colonial wars in Africa." The organisers accepted this move, and a manifesto, approved by most of those attending the meeting, was distributed. But security police who watched the meeting, concluded that regulations were being broken and dispersed the students.

The university authorities later announced the closure of the faculty and the cancellation of the examinations. Arrangements may be made for students to take the examinations in the autumn, otherwise they will lose one year's studies. These troubles follow demonstrations and intermittent closures, in two other faculties in recent months.

The latest demonstrations have received minimal attention in the Portuguese press because of censorship do not appear to be connected with ARA, the organisation which staged the explosions during the NATO conference in Lisbon.

Undoubtedly ARA is staffed by many who were formerly students and served in the Portuguese army in Africa. But there is no indication so far that ARA wishes to be involved in student affairs. It prefers to concern itself with young men and women prepared to undertake sabotage.

Two years in gaol for Russian Jewess

Moscow, June 25

Reiza Palatnik (36), a Jewess, has been sentenced to two years' detention for disseminating anti-Soviet literature, an Odessa court official said today. The maximum penalty was three years' imprisonment.

In a written statement circulated after her arrest Palatnik said her interest in Israel was understandable, "because I intend to settle there and because I am not satisfied with the Soviet interpretation of Middle East affairs."

Early this month, about 150 Jewish women delivered a protest over her detention without trial to the London office of Intourist.

Also this month, a brick was hurled through the window of a Russian diplomat's home in Washington and two young men and a youth were arrested.

The US Jewish Defence League said it would harass Soviet diplomats in the United States if the Soviet Union went ahead with Palatnik's trial.

Palatnik was arrested on December 1 and was tried this week under Article 180 of the



Reiza Palatnik

Ukrainian Criminal Code which prohibits "the systematic oral dissemination of fabrications defaming the Soviet State and social order or preparing for distribution written or printed utterances of the same character."

In Kishinev, capital of Moldavia, the trial continued of nine Jews on charges of anti-Soviet activity arising out of a 1970 plot to hijack a Soviet aircraft in Leningrad to flee to Israel.

There have been four other trials in the case, including one in Leningrad in November in which 11 people were convicted of the attempted hijacking. Two, Mark Dymshits and Eduard Kuznetsov, received death sentences, but they were later commuted to 15 years' imprisonment amid a worldwide protest against their severity.

Of the nine in the dock in Kishinev, four were named as having knowledge of the hijack plot. The others were accused of stealing an office copying machine and transporting it from Kishinev to Leningrad to produce Zionist tracts.

Official reports of the trial by Tass, said that eight of the nine pleaded guilty. The ninth, the news agency said, disputed the Kishinev courts' jurisdiction. He said he did not wish to be tried by a tribunal which had determined his guilt beforehand.

Jewish sources confirmed the eight guilty pleas, but said that the eight — while admitting the facts of the indictment — maintained their actions were not anti-Soviet. — Reuter and UPI.

US may end airlift

Washington, June 25

The Senate Appropriations Committee voted unanimously today to stop an airlift which has brought 240,000 refugees from Cuba to the United States. Senator Allen Ellender, chairman of the committee, said Cubans would still be allowed into the United States — at their own expense. He thought the committee's action, if approved by Congress, would reduce the flow of Cubans.

Polish girl can remain

A Polish girl has won a nine-month fight to stay in Britain. Miss Elizabeth Flisinska, aged 18, who last month lost an appeal against a Home Office decision refusing her permission to remain here, learned yesterday that the appeal tribunal's ruling had been reversed.

MPs in Bangla protest

From INDER MALHOTRA

Bombay, June 25 Forty members of the ruling Congress Party joined the Opposition in Parliament today in forcing the Government to hold a special debate on Monday on Indian policy towards Bangla Desh.

It was the first occasion since the general election that Congress members had showed signs of being dissatisfied with official policy. Most of the Congress backbenchers joined in cheering the Communist leader, Professor Ram Manohar Lohia, when he declared that the Government must be censured for backsliding on its commitment to Bangla Desh.

The continued supply of American arms to Islamabad has hardened the Indian attitude on the Bangla Desh issue. The Foreign Minister, Mr Swaran Singh, had difficulty in convincing the House that he had found much sympathy towards the breakaway State during his recent visit to Moscow, Bonn, Paris, Ottawa, Washington, and London.

10,600 deaths from cholera

More than 65,000 cases of cholera, and 10,600 cholera deaths, were reported to the World Health Organisation from 27 countries during the first six months of this year, the organisation said in Geneva yesterday.

Apart from the outbreak in West Bengal, where 24,394 cases and 3,588 deaths were recorded up to June 20, eight other countries in Asia had reported epidemics. — Reuter.

Pope's new hall will hold 12,000

Vatican City, June 25

Officials showed off the Pope's new audience hall today — a huge and airy building with a roof like a railway terminal and its foundations in soil where Nero's circus once stood.

The building can hardly fail to arouse controversy. It is only 50 yards south of St Peter's, largely designed by Michelangelo, and it cost \$4 millions at a time when the Pope says the Vatican is short of money.

But Vatican officials believe they have a bargain. "Unlike

most modern buildings, this one was built to last indefinitely," said Federico Alessandrini, the Vatican's spokesman.

When the project was presented in 1964, the architect, Pier Luigi Nervi, asked the Pope how he could put up a building of such magnitude so close to Michelangelo's masterpiece.

"Go ahead and dare," the Pontiff is said to have replied.

Nervi, who is 80, looked at the structure today and said: "It's a fine building."

He has provided a sweeping, hangar-like roof, the stresses of which are held by a flexible underground spinning. The walls are free-standing, semi-oval structures which are sound-proofed to keep out the noise of Rome traffic and provide balanced acoustics.

Until now, audiences have been held in St Peter's, but Signor Alessandrini said the church was not suitable because of the need to erect stands and barriers, bad acoustics, and the fact that only a small part of the audience can see the Pope.

In the new building, the papal podium is visible from all parts, and removal of the balcony will make room for about 12,000 people. The gently sloping floor, St Peter's will remain a place of pilgrimage and prayer.

Men still are at work on the new hall, but the Pope plans to open it on Wednesday. Upstairs, a smaller hall and several conference rooms are far from completion, but officials predict that they will be ready in time for the world synod of bishops in October. — UPI.

TELEVISION

HERMIONE BADDELEY leads Mark Prianx's tale of old-new conflict in one of those trendily-invaded London precincts and James Collan Jones directs "Square," ITV, 9.40. Or John Lill winning the Tchakovsky Competition, as filmed by the Russians ("Omibus," BBC-1, 9.55). Earlier, New York dance-man Alvin Nikols creates a mixed-media special for "Music on 2" (BBC-2, 8.45). Then Enoch Powell and Walter Hallstein kick off a new Europe series—can't say the ants are outweighed on that one, anyway ("Both Sides of Europe," BBC-1, 10.50).

BBC-1

9.0-9.30 a.m. Nai Zindagi-Naya Jeevan.
11.0-11.30 Seeing and Believing: Richard Baxter.
1.25 p.m. Farming.
1.50 Made in Britain: After Madame Curie.
1.59 News.
2.0 Wimbledon Tennis.
3.20 Singing Stars: "Texas Carnival," with Howard Keel, Esther Williams.
4.35 Basil Brush Show.
5.15 Life at Large: Thor Heyerdahl's Ra Expeditions: Pyramids and Papyrus.
6.5 News.
8.15 Against the Odds: Rehabilitation of Alcoholics in Oxford.
6.45 Songs of Praise: Greyfriars, Dumfries.
7.55 Film: "The Long Hot Summer," with Paul Newman, Joanne Woodward, Orson Welles.
8.55 Omnibus: Tchakovsky Competition: John Lill.
10.50 Both Sides of Europe: discussion between leading Britons and Europeans on the future of the European Com-

munity—part 1: Sovereignty and the Nation State.
11.20 Weather.

WALES (As BBC-1 except)—
6.45-7.25 p.m. Dechrau Canu, Dechrau Canu. 11.22 Weather, Close.
ENGLISH REGIONS.—11.22 p.m. Regional Weather, Close.

BBC-2

10.35 a.m.-12.30 p.m. Open University: 10.35 Social Sciences 23; 11.5 Science 22; 11.35 Mathematics 23; 12.5 Arts 22.
1.50-6.30 Cricket: John Player League—Nottingham v. Sussex; 4.0 Profile of a Cricketer—Garfield Sobers.
7.0 News.
7.25 Animal, Vegetable, Mineral?
7.55 The World About Us: Canada north of the 60th parallel.
8.45 Music on 2: Nikols creates The Relay.
9.45 The Borderers.
10.35 News, Cricket Score-board.
10.45 Flip Wilson Show.
11.35 Film Night.

ITV

10.35 a.m. Camping and Caravanning.
11.0 Morning Service: Wesley Chapel, Harrogate.
12.5 p.m. Music in the Round: Opera — Front and Back.
12.30 Alive and Kicking — British Poets: Frances and Michael Horowitz.
1.15 All Our Yesterdays.
1.45 Captain Scarlet.
2.15 University Challenge.
2.45 Big Event: European Trampoline Championships.
3.15 Forest Rangers.
3.45 Randall and Hopkirk (deceased).
4.45 Golden Shot.
5.35 Jamie.
6.5 News.
6.15 Things Unseen: Ena Twigg — Medium.
7.0 Stars on Sunday.
7.25 Doctor at Large.
7.55 Liverpool Gala Performance.
9.25 News.
9.40 Play: "Square," with Hermione Baddeley, Elaine Taylor.
10.40 Police 5.
10.50 Man in the News: Leo Abse on teenage shortons.
11.20 Julia.
11.50 Book of Witnesses: The Ugly, with David Kossoff.

CHANNEL—11.0 a.m. Morning Service. 12.5 p.m.-12.35 p.m. In 1.55 Farming News. 2.0 Bonanza. 2.50 Film: "Encore," with Glynis Johns. 4.35 Birth of a Nation. 4.45 Golden Shot. 5.35 Jamie. 6.5 News. 6.15 Things Unseen. 6.59 Weather. 7.0 Stars on Sunday. 7.25 Doctor at Large. 7.55 Gala Performance. 9.25 News. 9.40 Play: "Square." 10.35 Herb Alpert. 11.30 Odd Couple. 11.55 Epilogue.

MIDLANDS (ATV).—11.0 a.m. Morning Service. 12.5 p.m. Music in the Round. 12.35 Camping and Caravanning. 1.0-1.15 Farming News. 1.30 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 1.45 All Our Yesterdays. 1.55 Sport From Midlands. 2.15 West. 2.35 Film: "Limping Man," with Lloyd Bridges, Moira Lister. 4.40 Golden Shot. 5.35 Forest Rangers. 6.05 News. 6.15 Things Unseen. 7.0 Stars on Sunday. 7.25 Doctor at Large. 7.55 Gala Performance. 9.25 News. 9.40 Play: "Square." 10.35 Herb Alpert. 11.30 Odd Couple. 11.55 Epilogue.

SOUTHERN.—11.0 a.m. Morning Service. 12.5 p.m. Regional Weather. 1.0-1.15 Farming News. 1.30 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 1.45 All Our Yesterdays. 1.55 Sport From Midlands. 2.15 West. 2.35 Film: "Limping Man," with Lloyd Bridges, Moira Lister. 4.40 Golden Shot. 5.35 Forest Rangers. 6.05 News. 6.15 Things Unseen. 7.0 Stars on Sunday. 7.25 Doctor at Large. 7.55 Gala Performance. 9.25 News. 9.40 Play: "Square." 10.35 Herb Alpert. 11.30 Odd Couple. 11.55 Epilogue.

WEST & WALES (RTV).—11.0 a.m. Morning Service. 12.5 p.m. Music in the Round. 12.35

Camplog and Caravanning. 1.0-1.15 Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.30 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 1.45 All Our Yesterdays. 1.55 Sport From Midlands. 2.15 West. 2.35 Film: "Limping Man," with Lloyd Bridges, Moira Lister. 4.40 Golden Shot. 5.35 Forest Rangers. 6.05 News. 6.15 Things Unseen. 7.0 Stars on Sunday. 7.25 Doctor at Large. 7.55 Gala Performance. 9.25 News. 9.40 Play: "Square." 10.35 Herb Alpert. 11.30 Odd Couple. 11.55 Epilogue.

YORKSHIRE.—11.0 a.m. Morning Service. 12.5 p.m. Music in the Round. 12.35 Camping and Caravanning. 1.0-1.15 Farming News. 1.30 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 1.45 All Our Yesterdays. 1.55 Sport From Midlands. 2.15 West. 2.35 Film: "Limping Man," with Lloyd Bridges, Moira Lister. 4.40 Golden Shot. 5.35 Forest Rangers. 6.05 News. 6.15 Things Unseen. 7.0 Stars on Sunday. 7.25 Doctor at Large. 7.55 Gala Performance. 9.25 News. 9.40 Play: "Square." 10.35 Herb Alpert. 11.30 Odd Couple. 11.55 Epilogue.

WEST & WALES (RTV).—11.0 a.m. Morning Service. 12.5 p.m. Music in the Round. 12.35



Hermione Baddeley in Square: ITV, 9.40

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

7.50 a.m. Sunday Reading.
7.55 Weather. 8.0 News. 8.10 Sunday Papers. 8.20 Anna. 8.30 Ghar Samajh. (VHF 8.20 Sunday). 8.50 Programme News. 8.55 Weather. 9.0 News. 9.5 Sunday Papers. 9.15 Letter from America. 9.30 Archers. (VHF 9.30 Open University. 9.35 Arts 22; 10.5 Science 21). 10.30 Parish Mass. 11.15 Motoring and the Motorist. (11.43 Traffic report). 11.45 From the Grass Roots. 12.15 p.m. Options. 12.55 Weather. 1.0 Gardeners' Question Time. 2.30 Sunday Play: "Lolita." 3.00 True Story. 3.10 Ghar Samajh. (VHF 3.10 Sunday). 3.20 Sports. 4.30 Living World. 5.0 In Touch. 5.15 Own Your Way. 5.55 Weather. 6.0 News. 6.15 Sunday Papers. 6.30 Subject for Sunday. 7.25 Week's Good Cause: National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. 7.30 Orchest-

ral Concert: part 1. Schumann. 8.5 Interval. 8.50 Concert: part 2. Mahler. 9.30 Icon of Unsettled Joy. 9.55 Weather. 10.0 News. 10.10 Chosen. 10.30 Companions: John Massfield. 10.50 Epilogue. 10.55 Weather. 11.0 News. 11.15 Close.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m.; VHF

8.0 a.m. News. 8.5 New Records: Gregor Werner, Jacques de Wert, Schubert, Strauss. 9.0 News. 9.5 Music for St. Mark's Venice. 10.9 Your Concert Choice: Bruch, Shostakovich. 11.0 Music Magazine. 12 noon Haydn String Quartet. 1.25 p.m. Three Symphonies—part 2: Mozart. 1.40 Interval. 2.0 Symphonies: part 2: Bruch. 2.25 Adriana Lecocquer. 3.0 Opera: Act 1 and 2. 4.35 Interval. 4.0 Adriana Lecocquer.

reuter: Acts 3 and 4. 5.5 Talking About Music. 5.55 Victoria Postnikov: Piano recital: part 2. Back to Back. 6.0 Chopin. 6.30 Victoria Postnikov: Piano recital: part 2. Back to Back. 6.30 Chopin. 7.15 At Nunapleaton House. 8.20 Henze. 8.45 Nature. 8.55 News. 9.0 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 9.55 News. 10.0 News. 10.15 News. 10.30 News. 10.45 News. 10.55 News. 11.0 News. 11.15 News. 11.30 News. 11.45 News. 11.55 News. 12.0 News. 12.15 News. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 12.55 News. 1.0 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 1.55 News. 2.0 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 2.55 News. 3.0 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 3.55 News. 4.0 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 4.55 News. 5.0 News. 5.15 News. 5.30 News. 5.45 News. 5.55 News. 6.0 News. 6.15 News. 6.30 News. 6.45 News. 6.55 News. 7.0 News. 7.15 News. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 7.55 News. 8.0 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 8.55 News. 9.0 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 9.55 News. 10.0 News. 10.15 News. 10.30 News. 10.45 News. 10.55 News. 11.0 News. 11.15 News. 11.30 News. 11.45 News. 11.55 News. 12.0 News. 12.15 News. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 12.55 News. 1.0 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 1.55 News. 2.0 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 2.55 News. 3.0 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 3.55 News. 4.0 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 4.55 News. 5.0 News. 5.15 News. 5.30 News. 5.45 News. 5.55 News. 6.0 News. 6.15 News. 6.30 News. 6.45 News. 6.55 News. 7.0 News. 7.15 News. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 7.55 News. 8.0 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 8.55 News. 9.0 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 9.55 News. 10.0 News. 10.15 News. 10.30 News. 10.45 News. 10.55 News. 11.0 News. 11.15 News. 11.30 News. 11.45 News. 11.55 News. 12.0 News. 12.15 News. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 12.55 News. 1.0 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 1.55 News. 2.0 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 2.55 News. 3.0 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 3.55 News. 4.0 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 4.55 News. 5.0 News. 5.15 News. 5.30 News. 5.45 News. 5.55 News. 6.0 News. 6.15 News. 6.30 News. 6.45 News. 6.55 News. 7.0 News. 7.15 News. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 7.55 News. 8.0 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 8.55 News. 9.0 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 9.55 News. 10.0 News. 10.15 News. 10.30 News. 1

HOME NEWS

Teenage girls 'Pupils on trial' given birth control advice not 'OZ'

By OUR OWN REPORTER

Local authority child care officers are taking under-age girls to birth control clinics for contraceptive advice, the Director of the Family Planning Association, Mr Caspar Brink, disclosed yesterday.

"They form a large proportion of the girls below the age of consent who come to our clinics," Mr Brink said. "We have to work within the framework of the law but the maturity and sex life of a girl often bears no relation to her legal age."

Doctors at our clinics must exercise their clinical judgment. We see very few virgins. Girls brought to us are almost always at risk."

Mr Brink, presenting the FPA's annual report, also issued figures from Government statistics showing that the number of abortions rose sharply in the first three months of this year. There were 4,555 in England and Wales against 3,599 in the same period of 1970. This was a rise of 28 per cent. The number of girls under 16 having abortions rose by 45 per cent to 1,791.

The news came as the Medical Defence Union revealed a new complication for legal abortion. Gynaecologists have been advised not to terminate pregnancies simply at the request of an under-age girl's parents. If the girl wants to have her baby doctors now consider that they must respect her wishes.

Dr John Wall, assistant secretary of the MDU, said yesterday that there have been several cases where pregnant girls of 14 and 15 had been taken to doctors for the consideration of abortion against their wishes.

"The Family Law Reform Act does not say what should happen in these cases but we have taken counsel's opinion and the answer is that it could constitute legal assault under Common Law," said Dr Wall.

"Generally our attitude is that if a girl is old enough to be pregnant she is old enough to make her own decision as to whether she wants her child."

The question of the availability of abortions was raised in the Commons yesterday by Mrs Renée Short (Lab, Wolverhampton NE) who said that

'Pupils on trial' not 'OZ'

By NICHOLAS de JONGH

Richard Neville said yesterday that it was not just the editors of "OZ" who were on trial but "the right of all of you to communicate freely with one another."

He told a jury at the Central Criminal Court that it would make more sense if the Home Secretary were in the dock. "For we should ask you to convict him of violating freedom of expression."

Mr Neville, who is conducting his own case, is charged with two other offences under the Obscene Publications Act. The offences all relate to the publication of "OZ" 22 School Kids issue which the editors claim was produced by a group of school children.

Mr Neville, who is charged with his own case, is charged with two other offences under the Obscene Publications Act. The offences all relate to the publication of "OZ" 22 School Kids issue which the editors claim was produced by a group of school children.

"If you convict us at the end of the trial, you are in reality convicting school children," said Mr Neville. "And if you convict school children, then you yourselves must accept some responsibility for their guilt."

"OZ", far from debauching and corrupting the morals of children and young people, "sets out to enlighten and to elevate public morals," he said.

Under sustained cross-examination by Mr Brian Leary, Mr Neville said that he had seen and approved 99 per cent of the material before it had gone to press. He disagreed that the frontispiece of the magazine depicted a "lesbian orgy" rather eight girls who seemed to be enjoying themselves.

Mr Leary: "Four couples of coloured girls behaving in a lesbian fashion."

"Behaving in a fashion which might be construed as lesbian," insisted Mr Neville. He had no idea what the rat or mouse was doing within the vagina of one of the women. "I found the picture interesting, eye catching, and aesthetically pleasing," he added.

Earlier, Vivian Berger, aged 16, one of the schoolboys who helped prepare the School Kids issue, said he had been harassed and beaten by police after his involvement with the magazine.

He had been stopped and searched near his home five times in one day. The hearing was in a police car after he had refused to go to the police station.

Defended by Mr Neville, he said that he had not learned about sex from reading "OZ."

"I found out about it long before I started reading 'OZ'." Asked about his cartoon strip depicting the character "Rupert Bear" in a series of grotesque sexual positions, Mr Neville said his intention was to shock "the older generation." That sort of drawing was passed round the school room every day.

The hearing continues on Monday.

Titian price way below forecasts

By our Art Sales Correspondent



Above: Titian's Death of Actaeon. Below: Van Dyck's study of four Negro heads



TITIAN'S "Death of Actaeon" fetched 1,600,000 guineas at Christie's yesterday. It was bought by the American dealer Mr Julius Weitzner, and the sellers were the Harewood Trustees.

The art world had been speculating for weeks about the price, and even £3 millions had been suggested. The astrometric estimates had been inspired by the sale in November of a portrait by Velazquez for £2,310,000. But the "Death of Actaeon" was a resounding shock. The highest price paid at auction before that was £821,400 in 1961 for Rembrandt's "Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer."

The sale yesterday took 90 seconds. The triumphant Mr Weitzner was instantly surrounded by photographers and reporters but forced his way through hundreds of people to the street. He went round the corner from Christie's into a one art gallery in Duke Street, after which the door was locked. With him was a young woman who said she was his daughter and that the painting was for her. "It will fit perfectly above my fireplace," she said jokingly. Mr Weitzner was at the centre of a storm three years ago over Duccio's "Madonna and Child," a Sienese work of the thirteenth century.

He bought this painting at an auction in Somerset for £2,700 and later sold it to the National Gallery for £150,000. Allegations were made that the price had been kept artificially low. The Ombudsman, Sir Edmund Compton, later criticised the Board of Trade because legal proceedings had not been taken within the limit of six months. This picture was banned from export to the United States because the National Gallery managed to match the price.

The trustees of the National Gallery said after yesterday's sale that they believed the export of the Titian would be a serious loss. The trustees were willing to make a significant contribution towards buying it and had been promised a substantial sum by the National Arts Collections Fund. But this money was not enough to justify a public appeal for a large grant was made by the Government. A pressing request had been made to the Government, but it had refused to make any commitment.

The "Death of Actaeon," 70 inches by 78, shows Diana shooting an arrow at Actaeon, who is turning into a stag and is being attacked by his own hounds: his punishment for spying on Diana. Titian wrote to his patron, Philip IV of Spain: "I shall pull out all the knowledge that God has given me."

The painting had hung for years in the National Gallery. Another masterpiece sold yesterday was Van Dyck's study of four Negro heads, which made 400,000 guineas. This was bought by Lord Derby; it had been on loan to the Walker Gallery in Liverpool and was bought by an American dealer. It was the highest price paid at auction for a Van Dyck for many years. Many people will want to see it kept in this country. It is quite unlike Van Dyck's usual formal portraits: it shows the same Negro in several poses.

Twenty-one lots made a total of £2,920,575. It was one of the highest sales of Old Masters since the Second World War.

Two huge paintings by the French eighteenth-century artist, Francois Boucher, were sold as a pair for 400,000 guineas.

Both came from the collection of the late Anna Thomson Dodge, widow of the car manufacturer Horace Dodge. The contents of her home near Detroit, and her jewels have been sold by Christie's for £1,932,921.

Leader comment, page 10

Architects who frighten people

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

Architects should move into urban design rather than concentrate on individual buildings. They should also hold on to that which is good in cities and take the new ideas rather than frighten them, the profession was told at its annual conference in Bristol yesterday.

At the moment, old buildings were being ruthlessly knocked down in cities such as Bristol, Leicester, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, said Mr Andy Macmillan. "Action of this nature is an action of force. It is worthy of an engineer, but it isn't worthy of an architect. Unlike trees, which can, over a period of time, grow back to their full stature, a building pulled down vanishes for ever. We must make people aware of the

Murder charge dismissed

A charge of attempted murder against Patrick Michael Plappert (50), an antique dealer, of Stanley Road, Southend, was dismissed by Southend magistrates yesterday.

The prosecution offered no further evidence against Plappert, who had been charged with attempting to murder Mr Francis Barwell, aged 43, of Southchurch Hall Close, Southend, on May 2. Mr Barwell received a stab injury when he disturbed an intruder in his garden. Plappert was remanded in custody for a week on a further charge of breaking into a telephone exchange and stealing £20.

RSPCA admits 'hospital' campaign is misleading

By MALCOLM STUART

The chief veterinary officer to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals admitted yesterday that people are being misled into believing that they can help to build a new animal hospital by buying particular brands of pet food.

"There are no plans to build any new hospital. We simply want to rebuild our existing clinic at Putney," said Colonel Tennant, the RSPCA's chief vet. "I'm afraid I have to apologise for our public relations side. They have got these new high pressure chaps, who have rather been taken away with the whole thing."

Colonel Tennant admitted that a statement on the pet food labels, signed by Miss Virginia McKenna, the actress, was untrue. This begins by saying "The RSPCA plans to build another urgently-needed hospital for the treatment of animals whose owners cannot afford normal fees."

In fact, Colonel Tennant said, the society had closed down about a quarter of its clinics over the past 15 years because local veterinary surgeons were adequately equipped to treat sick pets.

Colonel Tennant's admission came at a meeting called by the British Veterinary Association in London yesterday, when the president, Dr Peter Storie-Pugh, made a bitter attack on the RSPCA, which holds its annual meeting today.

"They are coming the public into giving money for projects for which there is no need whatsoever," said Dr Storie-Pugh. "They are alienating their traditional supporters through an emotional and misguided fanning of sentimentalism."

Petfoods of Melton Mowbray, makers of Pedigree Chum and other tinned cat and dog food, are carrying the message from Virginia McKenna on their labels for every 12 labels sent, they offer to give 5p to the RSPCA, and guarantee a minimum contribution of £25,000.

Vets claim that the proliferation of free clinics will take business away from them. It will also suggest that they are doing an inadequate job.

Mr Henry Carter, president-elect of the British Small Animal Veterinary Association, said that most RSPCA branches operate a voucher system to enable people with limited means to obtain a vet's services for their pets. "Apart from that, our professional code of conduct obliges us to treat any sick animal, irrespective of payment," he said.

Dr Storie-Pugh added: "One can't blame Petfoods for taking part in this—it is very good business for them. They should sell a lot more tins. But if the RSPCA wants to avoid very serious consequences, they should devote a lot of time to finding a way out of this situation at their meeting tomorrow."

A spokesman for Petfoods said last night: "There were no strings attached and all the money collected from this promotion will be at the disposal of the RSPCA for whatever new developments and improvements they wish to make."

Student teacher suing

Five young girl students teachers were found with men in their rooms at 4 a.m. when staff at a teachers' training college hall of residence carried out a raid in March.

Three were with male students from the college—the Margaret McMillan Memorial College of Education, at Bradford—but the other two were with male outsiders. One of these, Gillian Leslie Ward, aged 19, was expelled. The other four girls were reprimanded.

In the Appeal Court in London yesterday, Miss Ward asked three judges to order the college governors to reinstate her so that she could continue her studies.

She wants the order until the hearing of a High Court action which she is bringing against the governors and Bradford Corporation, as the education authority.

Her counsel, Mr Andrew Morritt, told the court that Miss Ward had admitted that her boyfriend, Ian Fraser, had been living with her in the room since Christmas.

Miss Ward, of Selborne Villas, North Park Road, Bradford, is appealing from the refusal by Mr Justice Chapman, sitting in private in London on May 18, to restrain the governors from acting upon the expulsion resolution.

Mr Morritt told Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, that all five cases had been referred to a disciplinary committee of the governing body on March 23. In the other four cases, the students were recommended to be orally reprimanded, and some were told to find other lodgings elsewhere.

The hearing continues on Monday.

Cabinet's 'good example'

THE GOVERNMENT hoped that its good example on pensioners would be copied in private industry, the Minister for the Civil Service, Mr David Howell, said in the House of Commons yesterday.

He was speaking about the Pensioners Bill, 1971, which gives public service pensioners an 18 per cent increase in September, and provides for two yearly reviews. The Bill was given a formal third reading in the Commons.

Mr Howell said that in the past, pensioners had waited on average three to 3½ years before hearing of any changes in pension rates. "In moving towards two years, we are making a major advance on anything which has gone before," he said.

POOLS: The Pool Competitions Bill, which gives a temporary safeguard to the position of charities and sporting organisations which operate charity pools, was given an unopposed third reading in the Commons.

COUNCIL HOUSES: The Minister for Housing and Construction, Mr Amery, rejected a demand that local authorities should let council tenants buy their houses "in those cases where negotiations had been started before the recent elections changed the political character of some local authorities."

In a Commons written reply, he told Mr James Hill (C, Southampton Test): "Local authorities should themselves be the judges of the extent to which the public faith has been committed by their predecessors in office, and act accordingly."

BACKLOG: It would take 29 weeks for the Inner London Sessions to deal with outstanding cases, and 16 weeks for the Central Criminal Court, assuming that no new cases were received in the meantime, the Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, said in a written reply to Mr Edward Bishop (Lab, Newark).

SEX BOOKS: Sir Peter Rawlinson is asked in the Commons on Monday to refer 24 paperback books published by Sexa Limited to the Director of Public Prosecutions, Sir Gerald Nabarro (Con, Worcester), who wants action in the on the books "on account of their obscene and pornographic character."

Quick profit

Some people, he said, had suggested a less drastic alternative of repaying the original purchase price but thought buyers would be tempted to run down their assets and make a quick profit.

Rounding on the present policies of the Government, he described Britain as a country which had been forced to watch the contributions to the Tory Party funds falling over them, to "chase the spoils of victory like a pack of squabbling hyenas."

A motion from the electricians demanding that labourers and semi-skilled workers should be paid the adult rate of pay at 15 was renounced after Mr Hugh Scanlon, the engineers' leader, this young people should not receive top rates when they were still apprentices.

Chips on Friday

PUPILS at Highfield Independent grammar school, Ossett, waited eagerly yesterday while the headmaster went to collect their lunch—fish and chips 60 times. And as he carried his order from the corner fish and chip shop past a queue of waiting mill workers the Rev. Edwin Smithies said: "If the children had their way they would send me for them every day."

Mr Smithies, aged 48, started his do-it-yourself Friday lunch after discussing it thoroughly with the school's two cooks and the 100 pupils.

He said: "Fish has always been the recognised menu for a Friday and we all agreed that to go to the local fish and chip shop was a far easier way of organising it. It means one of the cooks can have the day off while the other helps to distribute the order and the children look on the meal as the treat of the week."

In addition to the pupils' order, Mr Smithies also collects a bundle of fish bits for the school's three cats and a portion of fish for himself.

Poet's boathouse

Laughrane Corporation, Carmarthen, is to consider buying Dylan Thomas's boathouse on the fringe of Carmarthen Bay in Laughrane to turn into a museum of his works.

Lord Boyd Orr—nutrition pioneer

John Boyd Orr, who died yesterday at his home in Newton Strathcroy, near Edzell, Forfarshire, aged 91, was once the world's leading expert on nutrition and the first director of the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

He was born in an intensely Protestant family at Kilmarnock, in 1880. He had a prodigious energy which in former times would have made him a religious leader.

His first book was on "The History of the Scottish Church Crisis of 1904." However, at Glasgow University Darwinian theory modified his beliefs. He graduated in arts and went to teach in the Glasgow alums, where he was permanently impressed by the connection between disease, malnutrition, and poverty.

He returned to the university, graduating further in both science and medicine. He was appointed lecturer in physiology and in 1914 became director of a new institute of animal nutrition at Aberdeen. In the First World War he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps and won the DSO for rescuing wounded for 48 hours under continuous fire, during which he was buried twice.

He collaborated with E. P. Cathcart on "The Energy Expenditure of an Infantry Recruit in Training." The health of the military and the food shortages of civilians greatly stimulated the study of nutrition.

After the war, Boyd Orr converted the original proposal for an institute at Aberdeen into the Rowett Institute for animal nutrition, which became a major centre of research. He attacked the problem of essential minerals in animal diet. He directed a survey of the mineral contents of pastures in England, Scotland, Kenya, and other countries.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1932. His acquaintance with malnutrition in the slums and his concern with agriculture led him in 1925 to investigate the effect of giving schoolchildren an extra pint of milk a day in seven of the largest British towns. A pronounced increase in their rate of growth was recorded.

Boyd Orr contended that the production of adequate quantities of fresh vegetables, fruit, and milk would improve health and revive agriculture, increasing the capacity for creative work and industrial production. His view attracted wide notice and he was knighted in 1938.

In 1945, many influences caused the United Nations to establish its Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Boyd Orr had retired, and in 1942 became MP for the Scottish Universities. He was elected Rector of Glasgow University in 1945 and Chancellor in 1946. In 1945 he was persuaded to become the first Director-General of FAO. His proselytizing genius now had full play. After his retirement in 1949 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace and made a baron.

With his energetic figure, huge nose, bushy eyebrows, a broad Glasgow accent, kindly Scottish demeanour, and shrewd sense, he could get on with most people, from American hankers to Mao Tse Tung, but he had his difficulties with English civil servants. He was a magnificent product of an emphatically Scottish tradition to which he owed both his triumphs and his frustrations.

Manchester University results

THE following results are published in conformity with Senate:

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FIRST CLASS—Buckley, C. A.; Jackson, R. J.; Thomas, J. H.	SECOND CLASS—Buckley, C. A.; Jackson, R. J.; Thomas, J. H.
HONOURS SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY (FACULTY OF SCIENCE)	
FIRST CLASS—Buckley, C. A.; Jackson, R. J.; Thomas, J. H.	SECOND CLASS—Buckley, C. A.; Jackson, R. J.; Thomas, J. H.
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HONOURS SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS (FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES)	
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FIRST CLASS—Buckley, C. A.; Jackson, R. J.; Thomas, J. H.	SECOND CLASS—Buckley, C. A.; Jackson, R. J.; Thomas, J. H.
HONOURS SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY (FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES)	
FIRST CLASS—Buckley, C. A.; Jackson, R. J.; Thomas, J. H.	SECOND CLASS—Buckley, C. A.; Jackson, R. J.; Thomas, J. H.
HONOURS SCHOOL OF EDUCATION (FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES)	
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HONOURS SCHOOL OF LAW (FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES)	
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By MICHAEL LAKE

The Minister of Agriculture

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr James Prior, yesterday refused to give assurances to British inshore fishermen that the Government would press for the retention of the 12-mile limit, when the Six, Britain, and the other applicant countries, Norway, Denmark, and Ireland meet on July 12 to re-examine the whole question of fishing limits.

He told them that the Government was sticking to its proposals—already made to the S—
—that the present 12-mile limit should be replaced by a firm 12-mile limit restricted to our fishermen, with British jurisdiction on conservation measures up to 12 miles.

policy—which was to abolish all limits to Common Market members—could lead to the loss of the mile, but Mr. Prior's apparent reluctance to accept this possibility was curious, since for Norway the matter is as important as that of sovereignty. The British Government was for the British and Danish terms.

Norway will have to be satisfied with fish and on reasonable terms. The nearest neighbour, Sweden, will have to pass the referendum.

The Government's situation seems to lean more towards the British fishermen, and will be anxious to see the limit reduced to six miles: that they can gain access to the inshore fishing grounds of Norway, the Faroes, and Greece.

The Ministry of Agriculture argues that several European countries already have permanent fishing rights between 12 and six miles off the British coast. The inshore men claim yesterday that if all the waters were opened to all EEC fishermen they would be ruined.

Australian alarm 'exaggerated'

It would be ironic if the Government, having fought for special terms for British entry, were to harden against special terms for another applicant. It would be even more ironic if British entry were helped to keep Norway re-opened to Denmark, might the decision to stay out. And say, split with Scandinavia could possibly affect the vote in Britain's terms in the Common Market. Mr. Thor said last night, "I am not sure that the fruit and vegetables will be faced with 'difficult problems of adjustment' on entry to the Common Market." He considered that the Government had negotiated a "transition period" of five years to enable the

Shadow of approval

By CHRISTINE EADE

Mrs Shirley Williams, Shadow Social Services Minister and member of Labour's national executive, last night gave approval to the Government's plans for entry into Europe.

"On the face of it, unless something unforeseen emerges they look like very reasonable terms," she told a meeting last night.

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As if to defend her decision to vote with the anti-Markettee for a special conference next month, Mrs Williams explained: "We would be most foolish to rush into a decision on such a matter of such historical importance before local party and trade unions have been able to consider those terms fully."

land, Mauritius, Fiji, and the Caribbean countries have endorsed the arrangement is ought to count heavily with the Labour Party.

Reasonable —Ridley

five years we will adopt the common External Tariff and will abolish tariffs between the United Kingdom and ourselves. At present the Tariff has a sizeable effect on the vitally important sector of British industry: against our own goods it is 12 per cent, against our own cars 24 per cent — 18 per cent against our own tractors and up to 13 per cent on chemicals.

Mr Ridley said that British industry should not be prepared to exploit the advantages of membership. It needed to press with planning and investment decisions.

I am certain it is right to let Parliament decide the entry question. The Government was prepared for five years and there were many candidates like me who made it clear where they stood in relation to Europe. I am confident that the terms on which this great opportunity can be obtained will be negotiable to the country."

Heath starts the Great Debate

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Out of luck
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£132M to renovate old primary schools within three years

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

Mrs Thatcher, the Secretary for Education, yesterday announced a £132 millions three-year programme starting in 1973-4, to renovate Victorian primary schools. She told the conference of the Association of Education Committees in Eastbourne yesterday that the fresh funds for this programme—more than was being spent on raising the school-leaving age—were “the other side of the equation” to the economies in school meals and milk. (Later, however, she admitted that savings on school meals were now quite “artificial”.)

The £132 millions is for England only, and the average of £44 millions a year is a slight increase on the allocation of £40 millions for 1972-3. Mrs Thatcher has forecast that the back of the problem will be broken by 1977-8, and she said yesterday that the problem of old secondary schools should be tackled then.

Mrs Thatcher claimed that the raising of the school-leaving age, to which she is “unshakeably committed,” is the “highest single educational reform of the decade.” She quoted from a speech by the then Mr Butler in 1944 to support her belief that a leaving age of 16 had

been a national objective for 27 years. “We are all agreed that the (education) Bill is drafted to envisage an educational system which will enable children to remain at school until they are 16,” he had said.

She thought that the new leaving age would promote a considerable increase in passes at the CSE, but was worried that not enough was being done to equip school buildings to serve the interests of all 15-year-olds. “Many 15-year-olds need to see that their school work will help in their future lives. Work that is now being

and employment problems, on contemporary technology, and on the uses and misuses of scientific knowledge, seems relevant here,” she said.

She admitted that there was a “real danger” that disillusioned 15-year-olds might disrupt school work, and added that teachers “will need a great deal of support from local education authorities, especially in the transitional period.” But the problem should be treated earlier than at 15.

“If children in their early years at secondary school had themselves being neglected, pushed on one side, given less esteem than their contemporaries, they may feel that it is school which is rejecting them, rather than the other way round,” she said. The draft of a circular on slow learners was on its way to local authority associations, and this would deal with the help that could be offered by staffing policy such as changes in teaching methods, curriculum, and school organization.

She claimed that if Britain joined the EEC there would be “nothing to fear and much to hope for” in education. There would be greater and more fruitful interchanges of European youth, and European studies would be stimulated in higher education. “This would mean our young people travelling more, learning more about the lives and languages of their European friends, and learning greater appreciation for a wider European cultural heritage,” she said.

Mrs Thatcher also said that she had approved £278,000 for research over six years into the educational needs of handicapped children, and that she had asked Professor Jack Tizard’s advisory committee to make recommendations to her on the acute reading difficulty described as dyslexia.

Leader comment, page 10

‘No real saving’ by meal increase

By our Education Correspondent

In spite of the increase in school meal prices from 9p to 12p in April, the Government subsidy remained as big as ever, Mrs Thatcher, the Secretary for Education, admitted yesterday. This was because of a sharp rise in the real price of the meals.

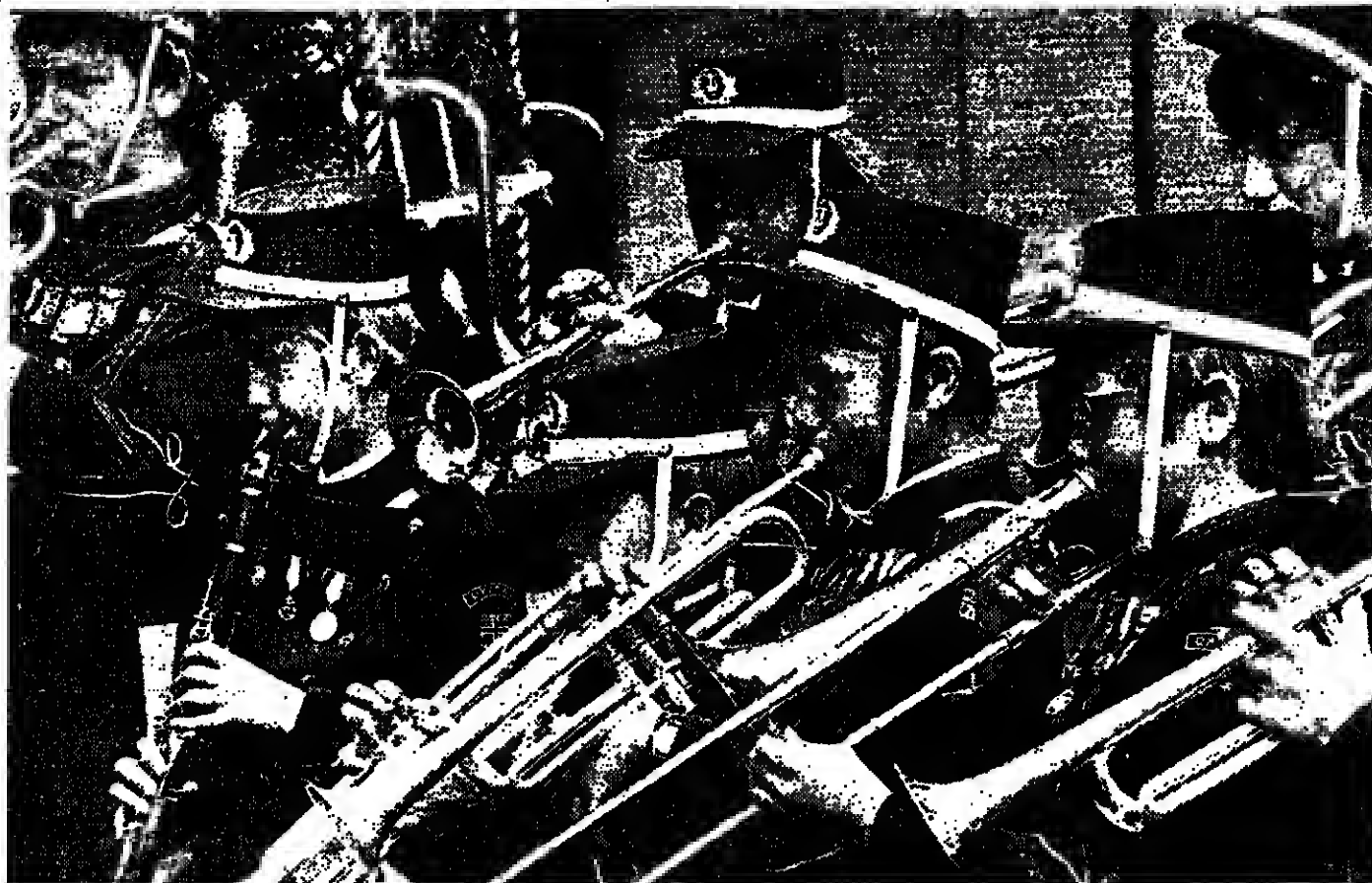
Speaking to reporters at the Association of Education Committees’ conference she conceded that Government savings at Eastbourne were now “artificial.”

Mr Barber, the Chancellor, had hoped to save £20 millions in the first year, and thereafter £25 millions a year, but it now appears that, while Government expenditure will not actually increase, it will not fall either. Mrs Thatcher has told the Commons that increase on meal price would make possible enormous increases in the improvement programmes for primary schools.

The real price of a school meal—due to food cost increases and the higher unit cost resulting from falling demand—has gone up since the White Paper from 14p to 17p, leaving a continuing public subsidy of 5p. The Exchequer cost in a full year remains more than £70 millions.

Mrs Thatcher said the Government was still aiming to get the consumer eventually to pay for the full cost of a meal. But, in view of the existing trend, she personally had “grave doubts whether we shall ever reach the 100 per cent consumer payment.”

On school milk, she told reporters that her Milk Bill would not affect the power under the 1963 Local Government Act by which some non-education authorities might continue to provide free milk for the over-sevens.



The Oppsal school hyns band from a suburb of Oslo rehearsing at the Festival Gardens, Battersea, for a concert today. The 100-strong band was founded by parents. (Picture by Frank Martin)

New pill relieves sunburn

DOCTORS who put 3,000 people on a pill to try to cure sunburn reported yesterday that 90.6 per cent of the group showed a marked improvement and 51.6 per cent were completely free of symptoms.

Three doctors employed by the BOAC and BEA joint medical services carried out the experiment. Those who took part in it were airline employees. The pills have to be used in conjunction with normal creams and oils.

While relieving sunburn, the pills do not impair the ability to get a good tan. The pills, named “Sylvan,” were developed after research had shown that the lack of Vitamin A in some people might be a factor in severe sunburn. They contain Vitamin A and calcium carbonate.

Dr Anthony Turner, senior overseas medical officer for the airlines, is to appear on television early next month to talk about the pill.

Nabarro argues L-driving case

Sir Gerald Nabarro is to urge the Minister for Transport, Mr John Peyton, to tighten up the law concerning driving instruction.

Sir Gerald’s action results from a case this week at Luton in which magistrates dismissed allegations that a woman who ran a driving school from her home was charging for driving lessons without being a qualified or approved instructor.

The woman had said that she did not teach driving, but offered only driving practice, charging for the hire of her car.

Sir Gerald, Conservative MP for South Worcestershire, is chairman of Driving Instructors Ltd., a national association of Ministry-approved instructors. The company’s vice-chairman, Mr Alan Page, said yesterday that he had discussed the situation with Sir Gerald, who is to put down parliamentary questions. Mr Page said that if the court’s decision at Luton stood, there would be a “tidal wave” of similar schools.

“In times of unemployment there has always been a mushroom growth of driving schools

run by unqualified people,” Mr Page added. “The effect of this decision is to throw the whole law wide open.”

The Motor Cars (Driving Instruction) Regulations, 1970, which came into force last October, make it illegal to give driving instruction for reward unless the instructor is approved by the Ministry. To gain approval, instructors have to take written and practical examinations.

Man wins appeal

Bernard Broad (37), convicted of burglary at the Duke of Norfolk’s home, Arundel Castle, was freed by the Court of Appeal yesterday. Broad, of Hurst Farm Road, Weald, Kent, was convicted at Surrey Assizes on February 4 and gaoled for a year.

Quashing the conviction, Mr Justice Lane said the trial judge had misdirected the jury on the burden of proof.

Rampage youths gaoled

Two youths who robbed a 75-year-old shopkeeper of £10, one of them grinding his foot in her face, were each sentenced to four years’ imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Bean said to William Thomas Brixey (18), unemployed, of Canterbury Road, Croydon, and Brian Trevor Thomas (17), sheet metal worker, of Kemble Road, Croydon: “My judgment, in spite of your age, for this rampage of grave crime is that Borstal is not adequate punishment.”

They also admitted endangering life by obstructing the railway line near Croydon, stealing property and money totalling about £80, and stealing two cars. But the Judge said that their worst crime had been robbing Mr Eva Cartmel, aged 75, at her shop in Westway, Caterham-on-the-Hill. The Judge said she had face injuries and a dislocated leg.

Mr Robert Harman, prosecuting, said that Brixey was 17 at the time of the offences and Thomas 16.

£15,000 for the study of students

The Open University has been awarded a grant of £15,000 by the Social Science Research Council for a five-year research programme on the progress of its students.

A start has already been made with questionnaires sent to all 24,000 students. The answers will help the university to study the problems in its early years, including what makes some students drop out after only a few weeks. Preliminary results of the study are expected by the end of the year.

Mrs Naomi McIntosh, senior lecturer in research methods in the university’s Institute of Educational Technology, said: “The Open University is a fundamentally new kind of educational system accepting part-time, mature students of disparate backgrounds and abilities who wish to study for degrees in their own homes. Traditionally, students in higher education in Britain form a relatively homogenous group, particularly with respect to age and previous educational attainment, but at the Open University students do not necessarily have any formal educational qualifications.”

“Teaching materials and methods suitable for the traditional degree students may well be unsuccessful with students at the Open University. In particular, we expect that mature students may need to study at different speeds and may develop at different rates. The university has made a commitment unusual in higher education in this country to continuous monitoring and self-improvement, and two particular areas that we will be concerned with are the actual problems in the extension of educational opportunities and the relationship of education and occupation, and occupational change.”

Bus services to be cut

The Western National Bus Company announced yesterday that the depots at Bude and Delahole, Cornwall, would be closed on July 31, staff made redundant, and several services cut. About 40 employees will be affected but the company hopes to find other jobs for some.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

Tight fisted barons force bathrobed John into submission

Runnymede 15 June, 1215

THE KING, dressed only in a light red gown, today put the Royal Seal to a radical document known as the ‘Barons’ Charter’.

Although no statement was released from the royal headquarters, it is believed that financial pressures and the recent political crisis from anarchist barons were reasons for his action.

The charter deals with several complaints of the barons, mostly to do with

said they were promised the spoils of the King’s recent abortive campaign in France. He said the King’s failure to achieve any definite plunder had undermined morale.

But, he went on, the final straw came when he tried to pass the cost of the war on to his next bases.

Further negotiations between

Exclusive details and full report appear in the Magazine

Seven week series includes: The Magna Carta, The Death of Richard III, Henry VIII and the Act of Supremacy, The Trial and Execution of Charles I, James II and the ‘Glorious Revolution’, The Reform Bill of 1832, The Tolpuddle Martyrs.

‘SCOOP!-History as News’ starts this week in the The Sunday Times Magazine

The Mersey sound

Christopher Ford on the Willis family, makers of fine romantic organs

"GOD-GIFTED organ-voice of England" was how Tennyson thought to praise Milton, and the one musical instrument above all has served so many a poet as an image of matchless breadth and splendour. This was never more justified than in Tennyson's own time, in the second half of the nineteenth century, when began a period of organ-building which had as its twin triumphs Alexandra Palace and Liverpool Cathedral.

The organ of Alexandra Palace, completed in 1875 and rebuilt in 1929, lies now in disarray, its facade painted two hideous shades of pink as if by a further conscious act of desecration. That in Liverpool Cathedral, completed in 1926, remains in glorious voice, the largest in Britain and probably the most complete church organ anywhere. Only recently in these columns Leopold Stokowski himself was describing it as "the greatest organ in the world today." Few would challenge it as the finest achievement of the "romantic" school of organ-building, an expression which implies enormous size but much else as well.

Both organs were made by the firm of Willis, whose founder—known as "Father" Willis for reasons professional rather than priestly—took advantage of the Great Exhibition of 1851 to exhibit an organ which, says Grove's, was "much noticed." In the subsequent second half-century Willis made organs for the Royal Albert Hall and St George's Hall, Liverpool; for St Paul's Cathedral and Windsor Castle; for Canterbury Cathedral, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hereford, Oxford, St David's (Salisbury), Truro, Wells, and Winchester Cathedrals. Above them all Father Willis is said to have loved the organ of Alexandra Palace, which is only one reason why its neglect by the GLC has caused such stirrings of discontent in the musical world.

The instrument was dismantled during the Second World War, from some peculiar notion of safety, and its innards laid out in the main hall within reach of souvenir-hunters and other vandals. They were subsequently stored in two large rooms behind the hall, where they remain under a pall of dust, bedraggled and bespattered, sheltering the remains of pigeons who, I know not how or when, the whole thing makes a bleak sight and a tragic one.

Sir Malcolm Sargent started an appeal to save the organ and hall in 1960. Peter Hamblen, who runs Willis's London section, recalls: "Henry Willis III and I came to a meeting at Harrington Town Hall to discuss restoring the organ. It would have cost about £70,000 then, and the figure would be nearer £100,000 now. Later, when the GLC invited tenders for the organ, they got two offers from an enthusiast called John Allen and from the Americans John Allen asked the present Henry Willis to come in on the offer because he didn't want the organ to go abroad. And the firm paid half of the agreed figure of £500."

It's an almost meaningless sum; how much would you pay for a dismembered body, and how much for a human life itself, worth? Hamblen accepts the point: "It could cost us £5,000 to take it away. The contract says that the organ can be removed on six months' notice by either side, the GLC or Willis's. I'm expecting to be to stop all work and send a team up here. And what could happen to the organ then? Possibly the best answer, though nobody likes the thought, is that parts of it might be incorporated in new instruments."

One problem is that such huge organs are slightly out of fashion, musically (at least for the moment) and economically. Few large organs have been built in Britain in the post-war years. Harrison and Harrison made the organs at the Royal Festival Hall, which cost £65,000 in 1951, and Coventry Cathedral. Walker's that in the Metropolitan Cathedral at Liverpool, and Willis's themselves quite a large instrument for Holy Trinity, Coventry. An entirely hypothetical figure for the organ of the big Liverpool Cathedral, were it to be built today, is a quarter of a million pounds. Noel Rawsthorne, the Liverpool organist, says: "I suppose it's not all necessary, really. There's lots of tone-colour you wouldn't



picture of Peter Hamblen by Peter Johns

find on a normal organ. Tastes have changed a great deal in the last ten or 20 years as more people have been to the continent and seen 'classical' organs."

Yet just walk among the echoing sandstone of Liverpool Cathedral, hear the organ play, and a certain magic starts to work. Clamber up ladders and staircases among the 9,704 pipes, ranging in length from 32 feet to three quarters of an inch; look down on the choir stalls like an eagle from a mountain. Everything here is precision and scientific skill, even including a hum-diffing system—and of course a tele-

phone: "Willis's have a place at the end of the road," explains Rawsthorne, "and if anything goes wrong I can have them up here in a couple of minutes." Since tuning alone takes two people five days three times a year, Willis's don't exactly neglect the instrument.

Noel Rawsthorne is one of the most experienced retinalists in the business—he has done three tours of Russia in the last four years—though even he would want at least six hours' tinkering on such an instrument before he felt he knew his way around it. There are five keyboards (the standard choir,

great, swell, and solo, plus a bombarde, which is a sort of super-solo), 145 speaking stops, and 34 couplers. But the names of the stops, rather than their number, catch the eye. You could make up a list like this: of those imaginary brands of Scotch in "Whisky Galore"; flute triangulaire, spitzflöte, and clarinet flute (organ-builders don't seem to have language-barriers); four-nights, harp, and assuamers; tromba real, double trumpet, and trompe harmonique... and above them all the bombarde tuba magna, the "great trumpet," with an unearthly voice like the very last of its breed

which can raise the hairs on the back of your neck, operated by an air-pressure which displaces 50 inches of water in a U-tube.

There are larger organs in America. The Municipal Auditorium in Atlantic City seats 41,000 people and the organ is to scale, with seven manuals and 23,112 pipes—and a tuba mirabilis which works at a pressure of 100 inches. Even here there is a distant connection with the dynasty: one Vincent Willis, a son of Father Willis who fell out with the family, worked on the voicing of the organ. America also possesses a couple of six-manual organs, one of which, in the Wanamaker Store in Philadelphia, has been played by Noel Rawsthorne.

Size apart, is there a recognisably Willis sound? Can you tell a Willis organ on first hearing? The present head of the firm, Henry Willis IV, whose worst enemies would not accuse him of superfluous tact, says: "You can tell which Willis made it, at which period of his life, and who buggered it up afterwards. My great-grandfather wouldn't put his name on his organs. He said that if people couldn't tell who had made them they couldn't read anyway." Brian Culverhouse, who has produced numerous organ recordings for EMI, Organ series, which inevitably began at Liverpool, comments: "I feel quite strongly about the Willis organ. It has a quality all its own. It's the most flexible type of instrument made, with a marvellous dynamic range. And it's always ideally suited to the building it's made for—that's the stamp of a master craftsman." And Noel Rawsthorne recalls: "The first time I went into Truro Cathedral, it must be 25 years ago, I didn't know the organ at all... the organist was improvising quick. It was a thrilling sound, and said at once it must be a Willis." In general, such organs seem to have a very consistent tone, high or low, with a sound which is rich yet bright and clear.

Culverhouse's point about organs suits him for their buildings (forcefully put by Henry Willis, with a few side-swipes at the "crass stupidity" of clients who don't take advice) explains why such successful gramophone records have been made in Liverpool Cathedral in spite of its nine seconds' reverberation. Rawsthorne says: "You cut your cloth according to what you have. On a small organ in a very dry building you wouldn't play Bach. I think I enjoy doing a Bach recital here—but not here. Rawsthorne does play one piece of Bach, the big D minor toccata on his latest record. It comes out with a capital ACH as well."

The avant-garde, in their unexpected rebirth of interest in the organ, may not go much on the Merseyside sound. The feeling is mutual; Noel Rawsthorne, who is 41, remarks: "When it comes to holding a chord and switching off the motor so that the whole thing makes ghastly steam-boot noises, that's not for me. Maybe it's a sign of approaching middle-age." Yet such massive instruments play an irreplaceable part in the music which actually moves people today. Think of the full organ choir of E flat major which Mahler puts down like the roots of a great tree at the beginning of his eighth symphony. That simply wouldn't work on a sort of electrified harmonium. Or consider Britten's "War Requiem," where at the climax of the "Liberia Me" the organ, as an almost physical effect, the suffocating weight of the grand organ to drag everyone, chorus and orchestra alike, down into the Pit.

The differing fates of the Rolle-Royce creations of the Rolle-Royce of organ-builders—a fair simile, but one that Henry Willis might not thank me for—are simply humbling. Liverpool only grows in prestige and admiration, and indeed will need further additions at the west end when in 1975, after 73 years in the making, the incomparable building at last is completed. The Alexandra Palace organ is well on the way to being so much scrap-metal and firewood. It is scarcely a practical proposition that it should be erected, let alone played. It was made in the Willis tradition, for a particular building and the only; and there, if enough of the right people could be persuaded to care, it could still be heard in its glory.

The Seven Days left

W. L. Webb on a new radical magazine

A STYLE BOOK isn't the first weapon you expect to find in the armoury of a new radical magazine that has still to get an issue on the streets, but "Seven Days" has one. There's a little pink book in the second drawer of the filing cabinet in the office above the Russell Foundation, within fringing distance of Eros and the hip-capitalist outposts of Soho. It tells you how many h's there are in Khrushchev and prefers the "h" spelling. (But since this is after all an instrument of change, "connection," please, not connection.)

"Seven Days" is the new hope of the New Left, journalistically speaking, and the style book suggests what's particularly hopeful about it: that most of the people who are going to run and write it are serious about their journalism as well as their Marxism. There are other signs about the place: instead of the usual jolly montage of Cuban posters and Molotov cocktail diagrams, a cool, watchful, and, though it may look like something flched from the appendices of the McNamara report, is actually a detailed weekly plan of copy flow, printing times and editorial conferences. They kept to it, says Anthony Barnett, when they got out their last "read-up." And the read-ups and well-designed dummy numbers provide more evidence that they mean business and not just romantic political self-expression.

There are plenty of ideas here, the newest of which is to rediscover photo-journalism—real photo-stories of the old "Picture Post" kind, not the commercial-camp collations of the colour supplements. They say they have on call several good people who are in love with this kind of journalism and can't find outlets for it. No doubt the clean-cut photo-covers of these dummy issues helped their first talks with the distributors to go smoothly: they certainly look more above board than the underground. Another factor which may commend them to W. H. Smith's is (strange alliance!) the strong Women's Lib contingent on the working party, committed to keeping the magazine's nose clean. No feminism, no male chauvinism, says Ros Delaney, Anthony's sister, her noble poke-bonnet. And the way Lib representative is with them all the way on this. Finally, there are the reassuring names of the uncles on the magazine's Trust—John Berger, Claud Cockburn, Stuart Hood, if the kids must have revolutionism, then this might be the brand for the station bookstalls.

So much for style. What about content and ideology? Scptics looking down the list of the working party may say it's the same sage army of the British Left without Corporal Terriq Ali, and that's true, but then there'll surely be enough badly-forged liberalism to muck up that delicious editorial timetable. There's a large nucleus of "New Left Review" people and former Black Dwaris, among them Alex Cockburn, Goldie Friedman Jones, Fred Halliday, Clive Goodwin, and Anthony's sister, who is clearly central to the enterprise but doesn't call himself editor. (The formidable structure of democratic control also precludes secretaries: every man for himself with the phone and envelopes.)

Then there's Hugh Brodie, the anthropologist editor of the late "Idiot International." Bofors-gunner John McGrath of the Writers' Action Group, two gadflies from the Cambridge "Shilling Paper," others from "Cinema Action" and "Aspirin," a medical sociologist, expert on the drug scene, and... a good accountant. One can see some of these people, however, as representative in a different way—representative, that is, of the generation that rode high on the revolutionary wave of the late 'sixties and was beached by last summer's Tory victory and the strange hiatus in American radical politics since then. Since they turned back to the dull realities of British life and politics, the scales seem to have been fairly clattering down from their eyes, and there is much self-criticism in what the magazine's prospectus says about vicarious political passions and the need to "break out of the ghetto reader-ship" to which a narrow and boring rhetoric condemned foremen like "Black Dwarf" and "Red Mole." What they see now leaves them still convinced, apparently, of the essential justice of the social and economic contradictions of late capitalism, with or without Wilsonian modifications, but more realistic about the nature of their stone-bottomed opponents and the length of the struggle.

So their calculations about a reader-ship and an ideological consistency, like their sums for backers and waters, sound more practical than one might have expected. They note the decline of "Tribune," the "New Statesman" and "Morning Star," and the steady rejection of Labour's politics among the young, and expect it to increase as the economy weakens and graduate unemployment grows. They have measured and hope to fill the gap between the readership of the underground press and the traditional organs of the Left, with their alienating rhetoric.

Strong photo-stories apart (and a culture section dealing with the process as well as the product), they hope to grab their 30-40,000 with the news that's politically not fit to print elsewhere, and seem confident that there's plenty of it. At home, they want to follow in Paul Foot's steps, use tape to let people have their say directly, and be analytical and not merely dismissive about "Labourism." Abroad, they plan to use writers from other radical mags (Andrew Kopkin of "Ramparts" is promised), and to pick the brains of that happy band of hyper-bright, disaffected young academics who still grapple the globe on foundation largesse, collecting information where regular correspondents, hard pressed by routine, may not get to know.

Talking to some of these people in the office the other day over bread and cheese and Plinian from the bottle, I felt that the situation and the magazine they were describing seemed likely enough. Whether that magazine will turn out to be "Seven Days," we shall have to wait and see, as they wait, counting down the days, the last slices of necessary bread to be collected before that first number can get out in September.

review

RADIO

Gillian Reynolds

Half an ear

ARE YOU familiar with character transmutation? Do you remember Spencer Tracy turning from Dr Jekyll into Mr F? Or Len Chaney as Lawrence Talbot getting itchy feet and hands and becoming the Wolf Man? To put it on a more ordinary level, do you share the summer-time sensation of everyone turning into John Arlott when you ask them how the County match is going?

The other day a person I know turned into Walter Gielgud before my very eyes. He was scything the grass in our garden and I was raking up in his wake, and before we'd got 20ft into the undergrowth he was clutching his back and yodelling about his "lumber-dum-bago, me old pal, me old beauty." I attempted to wither him with an expert reference to it being Zebedee Tring who actually does the scything and such in "Archers" land but to little avail. By that time he was demanding such appropriate rural refreshment as cider, dandelion wine, and nettle beer "like me old granny used to make," and eventually settled for a trip to our neighbourhood approximation of the Bull Hotel in Ambridge.

There, I reflected, goes a victim of peripheral radio. True, listeners, like you and me, spend regular hours of our good time in planned listening. We go through the Radio Times with slide

rule and magnifying glass picking out our choice for the week. And last week we probably picked out such worthy major set-piece attractions as "The Batchelor's Banquet," last Sunday on Radio Three, "New Cathedrals, New Voices" on Radio 4 on Tuesday, and "The Price of Freedom," on Radio 4 on Thursday. When someone mentions radio to us, we'd welcome the opportunity of a serious chat about the state of radio drama, whether the interval talk and a quot bon 90 minutes documentary. There's nothing we'd like better than to get down to the nitty gritty about how satirical Dekker's misogyny and misogyny really was in last Sunday's above-mentioned Radio 3 entertainment. Our pleasure is all in the discourse of the ether at its most ethical.

But, wouldn't you know it, radio to most people relies on what they remember from 20 years ago, or what they picked up while they were waiting for a lime check. The first category can be easily identified from their references to "Take It From Here" and the Faint Court of the Grand Hotel. Tell them "20 Questions" and "Down Your Way" are still running and they will just look blank, for indeed "20 Questions" and "Down Your Way" have always been running inside their minds along with "Variety Bandbox," "Happidrome," and "Bandwagon."

The second category is made up of peripheral listeners. These are the ones who tell you with truth that they never have the radio off. They bear John Dunn or Jack de Manio in the morning, and they don't so much listen to what they say as let the colour of their voices paint in the background to how they feel that morning. They know that "Morning Story" comes on at 11 a.m., and "Waggoners Walk" at 11.15; that the regional weather forecast is broadcast three times a day on Radio 4 and that Radio 3 has cricket in the summer; that Walter Gielgud in "The Archers" has a habit of putting extra syllables in words and that Terry Wogan on Radio 1 and 2 fights the fish (though not verbally) daily. The radio to them is a combination of clock and metronome, measuring out the minutes in a day, providing a background tune to work but whose words need never be heeded.

As far as the day-time goes I'm pretty much of a peripheral listener myself, weighing out the time between "Open House" and "The World at One" in daily compromises between Radio Merseyside, Radio 1 Club, and "You and Yours." It isn't so much a question of carefully planning a nourishing, thought-protein diet as nibbling away at a succession of things you happen to fancy that day. It isn't the reaction of the true selective intellectual, I admit, but at least I can plead I am what the radio has made me.

MERMAID THEATRE

Philip Hope-Wallace

Prometheus

DR JONATHAN MILLER'S staging of "Prometheus Bound" at the Mermaid will surely divide opinion thus permitting me to assume my usual pose recumbent upon the fence. It looks bleakly austere: like Bunyan in gaol, or even Florestan out of Beethoven's "Fidelio," which would be a suitable overtone to strike. Prometheus is a rebel: inside, with his stool and his bucket: some nasty trusies with cutdags are going to do for him in the end ("for the gods are implacable"—we are all chained in a quarry "and other fairly facile pessimisms"); also present is a trio of sea birds, windy unmusical Norns, one with an hour glass, on which I regret to say my eye lingered longingly in what seemed a very long evening, though it is not much more than the length of one act of Wagner.

I wish I hadn't thought of Wagner: because, of course, this is what Noel Coward meant when he described "Camelot" as like Parsifal—"without the laughs, of course." This is kind of high flying, torrentially wordy, fancifully mapped, and totally humourless revamping of a classical

myth which gave the Third Programme a reputation not wholly undeserved for pretentiousness. We are much concerned with the fly blown to (whom Zeus visited as a black cloud, rather like Wednesday's Mrs Amphitryon in Giraudoux's play). Angela Thorne plays the long, long descriptive rôle with a sweet address which I found touching and which like all the rest of it managed to hold the house stock still, without one cough. But I could not warm here to Lowell's poetic manner: the smiles often sounded cheap and reach me down, predictable.

Prometheus himself, played with a new stocky assurance by Kenneth Haigh, also has similar hurdles to jump, e.g. "A cure was waiting like a bride, for every disease." ("Come again?" as the irreverent might demand). To say "I never saw you before." To which our hero, chained to his rock, his "holy mother" has to say, "Nor I you, lo," and one began to make up vague limericks about "Io from Ohio, you." No good my jumping off the fence. I don't want to be irreverent but I think this is partly justified much of the way, until the crux of the drama where Hermes comes to announce the imminent arrival of Death and the gnawing vulture where poetry takes wing and the cruelty of nature is arraigned. Respect without admiration.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Stress

WHEN YOU have absolutely nothing going for you. When you're called the Further Education Unit and they put out your stuff at 11.10 pm. In black and white. And when your subject is Stress and its influence on ulcers and heart disease there is only one thing to do—see the funny side of it. The new series "Stress" (BBC1) which laboured

under all these disadvantages was in fact both informative and funny.

Sometimes it was, I suspect, a fraction funnier than it intended. There was, for instance, Dr Carruthers. Now there is nothing wrong with being called Dr Carruthers (Eurizon Gwynne Jones the producer of the programme can't help being called Eurizon Gwynne Jones. Poor soul.) But I can only record that every time someone said earnestly tell me, Dr Carruthers, I hiccupped helplessly. Carruthers was an excellent straight man to the pop group, The Scaffold.

Carruthers: "We are going to try and arouse your emotions." Scaffold, with ill-concealed excitement: "How will you arouse us emotionally?" Carruthers: "We have some television for you to watch."

Not surprisingly the television clips did not send The Scaffold's blood pressure or adrenalin soaring. It was an ingenious idea that it might.

Carruthers's extraordinary idea that TV would send up the blood pressure was based on Swedish research. From studies of film viewing in Sweden, we expected big changes (in blood pressure) he said, all astonished like. It is, of course, just barely possible that Swedish films differ somewhat in content from British TV clips. With sketches and strip cartoons and Carruthers and John Gorman of The Scaffold, who has the doubly delightful distinction of being bald and looking barmy, "Stress" contrived to convey a fair amount of information painlessly and memorably.

It was suggested that the prevalence of stress diseases might be partly due to our primitive reactions being inappropriate for modern man. Stress floods the blood with fat which nature intends to be used for fighting or flight. Modern man does neither of these things for these things are "not done."

They are by me. Under stress I hit anything that will stand still long enough for me to take a swing at it. And I feel all the better for it. Perhaps it is not good to take trouble like a man. It may be safer to take it like a woman.

Some of these notices appeared in late editions yesterday.

John, in 1970

The Manson trial was shot through with the vague sense of a lesson to be learned, somehow. One juror offered her own startling summation: 'I hope this verdict will be a lesson to the young people of this country—that you just can't go into a person's house and butcher them up'... I have my doubts

ON Monday, March 29, a jury here voted the death penalty for Charles Manson and three female disciples—Susan Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel, and Leslie Van Houten—for the Tate-La Bianca massacre of August 1969. In nearly two years since, people have kept asking: Why did they do it? How did they get like that? Are there more? (Apparently yes—in Yuba City, California, for example.) Underneath shivers the normal man's horror of the kind of murder taught us lately by Starkweather, Whitman, Speck, Oswald, Smith, Sirhan, et al.; death may come at any time, not necessarily from your proven enemy but from some mad stranger who springs up and slashes.

The Manson trial was shot through with the vague sense of a lesson to be learned, somehow. One juror offered her own startling summation: "I hope this verdict will be a lesson to the young people of this country—that you just can't go into a person's house and butcher them up."

I wouldn't want to gainsay that, though I have my doubts. Since February I have talked with a variety of behavioural scientists—psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists, social historians, and lay counsellors at hippie clinics—in an effort to extract some meaning from the brutal affair. Several of these I consulted see Manson as of the growing existentialism and nihilism of our time. The experts I consulted, most of whom asked not to be identified, agreed that the answers sprawl beyond the borders of any one field of scientific expertise, into genetics, environment, family background, sex, booze, and drugs, conscious conditioning, group pressures, the anti-intellectual countercultures so prevalent today, and whatever it is about an establishment society that seems to turn off so many of its young people.

For their part, Manson and his ardent true believers have explained away their crimes, and perhaps their self-doubts, in a flood of circular, pseudomystical talk that covers everything or nothing. At times, however unlikely or suspect the source, some points hit home, if only by accident. Charlie on the child-rearing: "These children that come at you with knives, they are your children. You taught them. I didn't teach them. I just tried to help them stand up." Leslie on the human condition: "We are all murderers; we are all capable of murdering; we are all animals; that is part of us all."

Joel Hochman, a University of California psychiatrist, on Leslie's condition: "I think, in fact, that this is not inaccurate from a psychological point of view—that murder is a potential in all human beings. The remorselessness? With a certain class of person, or value system, it's unusual. With another, not so terribly unusual. The first time I ever encountered such an attitude was in 'The Stranger' by Camus. It was about a man who killed for no reason, to test an existential point."

The Manson "family" was unquestionably more than the sum of its parts, if only because each member, taken separately, is rather an ordinary type of sick person, seen often in this so-called age of alienation. Charles Manson may be insane—an one knows—but whatever he is, a similarly warped mental condition could be inferred about many men with such

backgrounds of long imprisonment. Yet it is the girls who are most interesting. Testimony at the trial indicated that the girls were not legally or even medically insane. Neurotic, you bet; psychotic, no. Up to the time they fell under Manson's influence, they lived lives that pass more or less as normal in the permissive context of today. And even then, without anyone noticing, they were being warped by forces that hammer just as mercilessly on thousands of other girls who will commit no crimes. Not all the girls Charlie met agreed to go with him. Why did these?

To court, Lynette (Squeaky) Fromme told of her unhappy life, her anorexia, in a tone of incredulity. "In fact, I was taught I was ugly!" The jurors blink, embarrassed; alas, she is merely plain. After a pause, Squeaky adds quietly: "A dog goes to somebody who loves it and takes care of it." Susan Atkins is asked why she devoted herself so freely to Charlie, and she asks right back: "Can you imagine what it's like—a girl who never had much attention?" And Katie: "I felt ugly. I always had too much hair on my body. He began to tell me what I wanted to hear. 'Everything is all right,' he would tell me..." It just might be that simple.

In court, this infamous Charles Manson stands disappointingly small for a legend, just over five feet. At 36, his face still has an innocent quality, untouched. The records say he was an abused, rejected child; his mother insists he was spoiled by the women of his family. Both claims are probably true: he wouldn't be the first child bewildered by grown-ups blowing hot and cold.

One thing is certain: for all that's said of his waywardness, even the girls who say they love it, Charlie hates women. One of his favourite sermons is how women take away manhood, how mothers weaken their sons, wives their husbands. Charlie, the coolest and sickest of them all, is now undeniably fascinating in the way novelists and movie-makers so well understand—mentally sick people are so often more fascinating than healthier ones.

Consider Susan Atkins, alias Sadie Glutz, mother of Zee Zee Zadrach (named by Manson, fathered by whom?) Set adrift by an unloving mother who died, a father and stepmother she didn't like, Susan recalls a self-fulfilling prophecy: "My family kept telling me, 'You're going downhill, you're going downhill, you're going downhill.' So I just went downhill. Sadie is the one who snatched me away from the Manson 'family' for a few days, she faltered and talked to two cellmates, then in a long interview she later tried to take it all back."

With a little girl's mischievous smile and bright eyes that peek and wink and flick about, Susan is the most expressive and vulnerable of the three girls. Watching her behaviour—bold and actress in court, cute and mincing when making eye-play with someone—a little haunted by no one on the attention—I get the feeling that one day she might start screaming, and simply never stop.

And Patricia Krenwinkel, alias Katie, Earth Mother of the "family," quiet, competent, the Rock of Gibraltar to Susan. We know she was born in her

parents' middle age, that her mother wasn't well, that an older sister, now dead, was troublesome, that her parents were divorced when she was 18, and that from birth until Charlie met her friend was her father. (Joe Krenwinkel remembers that time as happy, and says three different times: "She was such a good little girl.") But she was over-ought and hairy for a girl, and didn't have dates; she used to come home crying from school; these were the people she'd have to grow up with and live among; she couldn't be her father's best huddy all her life...

Today she seems quite at peace. There were had moments after her arrest in Alabama, where she ran to, but then she was reunited with the "family," and Charlie's philosophy rushed back into her soul, filling all the empty spaces. Dr Hochman believed she was a schizoid personality—not schizophrenic and insane, merely ill with a schizoid tendency that deepens as she walls herself off from reality. He may be right. She moves through the trial with an increasingly awesome serenity. She strikes me as a person who's moving away. They'll never get through to her.

Leslie Van Houten, the most All-American of the lot. Normal, happy childhood, two big brothers, parents who adopted two younger Korean children, good grades, being chosen

Homecoming Princess by the football team, a groovy boyfriend, almost everything. Then LSD with her boyfriend, pregnancy at 18, an abortion she couldn't forgive her mother for. High on LSD one day, seeing her parents as cold, unloving mother dominating, father giving in. Then divorce, and her curious lack of caring about it, her efforts to find herself in the self-realisation fellowship. Bust in a California commune. Bust. Then Charlie. Bingo.

Clear-eyed, articulate, theatrical, and just a little bitchy at times, Leslie seems hard enough to make one suspect she is still capable of wanting. Hochman thinks she could be reached with treatment. But this she will not get. She hung on to her cool, and society made its judgment.

Charlie took them all away from their misery like Peter Pan to Never-Never Land. First was Susan, grubbing around bleakly in San Francisco, dancing to go-go bars and making it with old men for money, strung out on LSD and booze at 18, and gamely hunkering over a broken engagement to a nice young man whose brother convinced her she wasn't good enough to marry him.

Then Patricia, drugging fatly through the days as an insurance company clerk, experimenting occasionally with drugs introduced to her by her own

sister, yearning always for something good to happen, and then, at her sister's meeting a houseguest named Charles Manson.

And Leslie, tripping vaguely through California, her father remarried and lost to her, her boyfriend gone religious and lost to her, now with a new beau, and some girls who talked about a dude named Charlie, who sounded real heavy.

Charlie took them all away, dressed them in kooky clothes, gave them clever new names, and off they went to the woods, to the deserts, to any old town, playing their games together, their magical mystery tours, their creepy-crawling, everybody sharing food, work, sex, and play, so that the sharing became a kind of magic. And the more outrageous the initiation, the more tightly were they bound together against the world outside. From isolated children they grew into a family, with Charlie the patriarch carefully disposing the love and beautiful talk they all wanted to find somewhere.

At this point, they are still not so obviously different from many thousands of others wanting to find love and beautiful talk. The hippie movement is in full flower around 1967, and dropouts, runaways, acidheads, and flower children are a common sight from New York's East Village to San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury.

Charlie is the most memorable one of his group, and two specialists at the Haight-Ashbury Free Clinic, Dr David E. Smith and a research assistant, Alan J. Rose, do a brief study of Manson's group marriage commune. Their research, finished 18 months before the Tate massacre, but unpublished until after Manson's arrest, deals chiefly with Manson's role as sexual omnivore and charismatic big daddy, but makes no mention of any predilection toward violence in his group. They describe Manson in 1970 as "probably an ambulatory schizophrenic."

The decade containing the two Kennedy murders, the King slaying, the Calley case, the Manson "family," and a generally unpopular war has given Americans a bitter taste of lessons other nations down through the years have hogged at, each in its turn, ever since becoming impatient of the grand decade has indisputably been shocker for anyone who believed his high school American history textbooks; this is particularly true of the young, who are less experienced at adjusting to the discrepancy between ideals and realities.

The point is that, since the end of the depression and the Second World War, the great majority of young Americans—older Americans too for that matter—have grown dissatisfied in differing ways and degrees with American life. Not that youth hasn't rebelled before, but seldom to this extent. Deciding the status quo isn't worth the grief, they drop out (with a little walking around money, of course), open a vast sadness and insecurity inspiring their search for alternatives to a society they find unresponsive and undesirable.

Subcultures, countercultures, alternative cultures—in themselves they are nothing new, of course. From long before the Brook Farm experiment to today's Hell's Angels, there have always been groups which, with greater and lesser hostility toward the establishment world, sought to escape it. Christ himself, it appears, belonged to

such a group. Historically, deranged individuals were not welcome in communes which often shared a communal neurosis as well, and it thus needed lunatics to worsen their heavy sledding in a hostile world. Isolated psychopaths generally burned themselves out young, their high degree of visibility dealing most of them into prisons or madhouses. The less obvious, more clever of them, according to many sociologists, sometimes channelled their violence into vigilante groups like the Ku Klux Klan, while some even found social acceptance through the institutionalised violence of a war or, on occasion, in police work.

But the variety of experiences available on the contemporary scene afforded those like Manson and his girls both an atmosphere in which they could move comfortably without attracting much notice, and a rhetoric of anger and alienation with which they could reinforce, even aggravate, the personal problems and brought them to the brink in the first place. To aggravate still further an already dangerous emotional imbalance, there were the drugs. LSD research has a long road ahead to go before we can identify all its properties for certain. But most experts agree that LSD, depending on the social context in which it is used, can exert a powerful influence on shaping the personality of an individual whose sense of himself and whose hold on reality have been flimsy.

The experts also agree that, in such a case as the Manson killings, LSD was a catalyst, not a causal agent. It apparently stripped the thin veneer of civilisation off a murderous, unchannelled anger that bubbled just below the surface in each of the "family's" members. Somewhere along the scale, the split between humane and inhumane takes on an eerie edge. For instance, in this prose poem:

I went into the bathroom and looked at the mirror and I saw myself. I'd look away, and then I'd look at myself again.

And I saw myself. I saw my father and his age, and everything that he had ever told me, on my face.

Then I began to grow older, right before my very eyes. I began to get old and wrinkled and my hair began to turn grey.

And I looked at my hands, and my hands got age spots on them, and then got arthritis in them.

And I grew old and I died right before my very eyes.

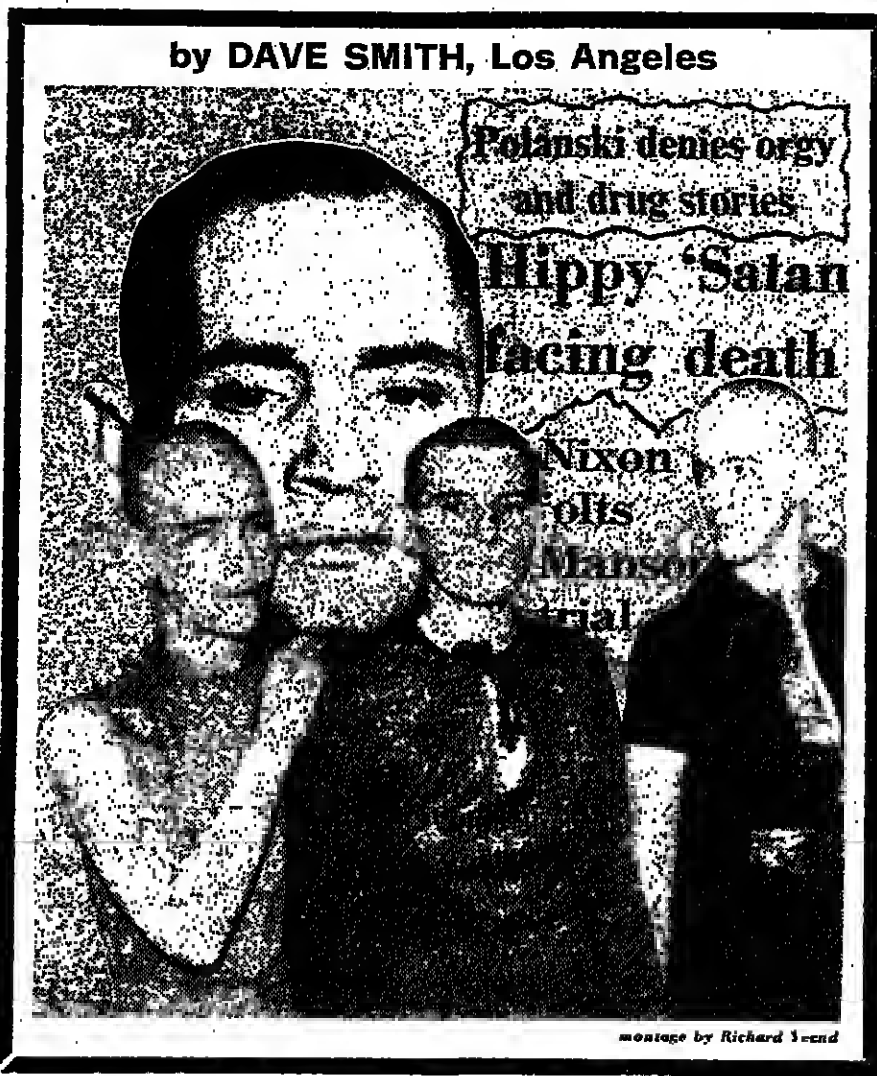
It was quite a experience. Then I couldn't get away from the mirror. I would want to go away from the mirror and the reality of what I was seeing.

And I went to bones. My skin fell off. I went to bones.

Then I closed my eyes, and I wasn't really thinking too much about anything, since I was dead.

And I opened my eyes and it was like I was reborn. It was like I never—there was nothing on me. I was nothing but pureness.

A moving experience, beautifully expressed. Its author, describing from the witness stand a 1967 trip on LSD, is Susan Atkins. Similarly moved on a later occasion, she plunged a knife in and out of the beautiful, living, pregnant body of Sharon Tate.—Los Angeles Times.



HARRY WHEWELL

Hot dogs and Englishmen

ONE EVENING last week I was driving along a road in Southern Portugal when I was startled by a voice shattering my left ear like a clap of thunder from out of a clear sky. "D'ye really come from Ashton?" It said. It was a road even by Portuguese standards. In parts it had been more or less washed away by unseasonably heavy rain. Even where it was good, its edges fell away sheer like small cliffs. Precipitous, moreover, it had obviously been market day at some local town and every few hundred yards it was necessary to steer very carefully between these axle-threatening drops in the one hand and somewhat gracefully driven ox and mule carts on the other.

Window sticker

It took me a moment or two to recall that I had a rear window sticker. Another reason for my confusion was that Ashton-under-Lyne, and slightly less than that to realise that this was hardly the time or place to point out that while the car came from Ashton, I didn't. So, I simply shouted back, "Yes." Whereupon, the other car pulled up in front of me and I personally pulled up behind it.

I thought at first that the driver must be in some grave trouble. But he wasn't. He was just lonely and aching for a familiar voice. He had booked for post into a hotel and was out to be met by a taxi. The weather ruled out lazy strolls on the beach and he was pushed to driving rather aimlessly about the countryside. We chatted for half an hour or so while the ox carts and the goats caught us up and passed us, and then parted; he to his gloomy hotel and me and my family in search of lodgings in the next town.

The next town was 20 miles up the road and there we quickly found a room in a pension, washed and came down to supper. The dining-room was nearly full. At most of the tables Portuguese families were talking, laughing, scolding their children. But the couple at the table next to ours were quite silent. They were sharply dressed;

didn't look Portuguese and, as always in these situations we speculated about what nationality they might be. The man certainly had one of those wide upper-class English heads and a red neck and my thought his shirt was from Marks and Spencers. But since they exchanged not a word we could overhear, we could not be sure.

They got up to leave before us and the woman muttered something that sounded like, "Excuse me," as she brushed past my chair. Later that evening we were sitting in a bar when they passed and appeared about to come in; but they saw us and moved on. They were equally silent at breakfast the next morning so we asked the pension owner, "Excuse me," she said, looking a bit puzzled. "We stayed three more days at that pension, and in all that time they carefully avoided any contact with us and never once spoke English audibly in our presence."

Their strict apartheid amused me but didn't surprise me as it so obviously did the Portuguese owner of the pension. I've experienced it often enough before. When the English travel abroad to the less exploited parts, they tend to polarise out into two sharply defined and sharply contrasting types. There are those, like the motorist from Ashton, who cast about wildly for any representatives of their own race and then, forsaking all others, cleave only unto them. And there are those—like the couple in the pension—who seem to feel that they ought to get a rebate on their ticket if they spot so much as a single fellow countryman.

Ready boast

The first approach is simple, straightforward and not very interesting. The second is more complicated, perverse, oblique and altogether fascinating both in principle and practice. One can understand why someone hoping to spend a fortnight among rural villages and small fishing harbours should be upset if the chosen spot turns out to be as populous as the Costa Brava. But it's hard to see why a handful of English families should mar more than a corresponding number of French or Italian or Portuguese. It's far from clear why some English will go to such lengths to avoid other English or why the boast, "There were no other English there at all," trips so readily off the tongue on return.

Perhaps the lust to be Europeans is stronger than we suspect.



The Terry Coleman interview

The Eton of comprehensives

DR F. D. RUSHWORTH is at present headmaster of a comprehensive school, of which no one has ever heard, in one of the tatter parts of Shoreditch. In the autumn he will go to be headmaster of Holland Park comprehensive school, of which everyone has heard. This is partly because it has become fashionable, which is its own fault, the Marquess of Queensberry, John and Penelope Mortimore, and those great showbiz personalities, Bob Monkhouse and Anthony Wedgwood Benn all having sent their children there rather than to public schools.

It is also partly because it has consistently been the victim of low journalism, which is not its fault at all, just inevitable accident. It could hardly be otherwise, what with all the political cant talked one way and another about comprehensive schools, and what with all those celebrated former pupils. It also just happens that the school is conveniently situated for Fleet Street and is only a few minutes from the television studios.

The headmaster there is at the top of his profession, in a school which is a sort of Eton of the comprehensives. But he also inherits a school where, it is reported, children have held demes (naturally) singing "We shall not be Moved" (naturally), and where television men are alleged to have bribed children to throw tomatoes, because this made a better picture.

So Dr Rushworth needs to be a very cool and capable man, which he is. He looks the kind of man who would captain a tidy ship. His resourcefulness showed itself very early: he was

born in Salford, but within two months escaped across the border to Yorkshire. As a boy he went to Huddersfield College, which took the cream off the town's other grammar schools.

Frank Derek Rushworth was the son of a hairdresser and says he was a typical first generation sixth former, in a school where the headmaster was a British chess champion and there was a strong tradition of science, maths, and chess. He was on the arts side. He wanted to learn German but the school did not teach it, so he left, took German classes at Huddersfield Tech, and then got an open scholarship in French and German at St Edmund Hall, Oxford.

By the time he graduated, the war had started, and always having had a leaning towards India, he chose to enter the Indian Army. He says it was not an elite by the time he got into it. People thought he was mad, going out there with all those Japs. The only Japs he saw were a few prisoners in Delhi. He found the jungle a friendly place where snakes and tigers were more frightened of you than you were of them, and ran away from you.

He was shipped home as a major, and automatically sent straight back to Oxford because, although he had graduated, he had not completed three years at university. A lot of his fellow officers couldn't think how he was released so quickly and, knowing he was a bit left wing, thought he must have influence with the newly elected Labour Government. This, says Dr Rushworth, was a reflection on their attitude that you could get nothing

done without influence, which might have been true enough of India.

Back at Oxford, his college looked at him and suggested he should go off to Paris on a French Government scholarship, which he did, and in two years was a doctor of the university of Paris, having written a thesis on English studies in France.

He taught for ten years at Tottenham, becoming head of the modern languages department, but eventually also becoming impatient of the grammar school's inability to come to terms with the bottom stream, which some of the masters wrote off. Many boys were leaving without a single O-level. So when the new comprehensive school at Holland Park opened in 1958 he went there and stayed for eight years.

He still teaches, though only six periods a week now, not as much as he used to or would like, and most of his time he spends as a manager, but really without the power of a manager in industry. "If you want to try and make a headmaster responsible for productive efficiency in the same sense as a managing director," he says, "then you must untie his hands in other directions too, and this of course is just not on, and a bit heads to be and free staff as they say in the US."

I couldn't see why this wasn't on, but the idea of giving a teacher a couple of terms to find himself a new job was obviously repugnant to him. And a comprehensive headmaster lacks not only the power of a managing director, but the perquisites and the pay too. There are no perquisites at all, and Dr Rushworth's pay at Holland Park,

after three years, will be £4,541 a year.

He certainly does not complain about the pay, but when you tell him it is not enough he does not disagree, and he does point out that he will have the responsibility of 2,000 pupils, more than 100 teachers, and plant worth £1 million. He thinks that because the salary is not what it might be, some of the biggest comprehensive schools have difficulty in getting the headmasters they want. Heads of departments and deputy heads just don't think the little extra pay compensates.

Nor, at Holland Park, will it compensate for the large extra publicity. RIOT AT SUPER SCHOOL, said one headline last year; and then REVOLT SCHOOL QUIET AGAIN. It was a very tiny riot. Then, in December, came a story in the "Spectator" about a story on hearsay upon hearsay, a story with an intrinsic ring of doubt about it. CHILD WHORES, CALL GIRLS, said the headline, and the story such as it was, revealed that there was an organised call-girl system at the "show-place" school of Holland Park.

Did Dr Rushworth think that such publicity was going to make things more difficult for him there? Yes he did. He is moderate, tolerant man and doesn't seem put out, for instance, that you can always tell the most popular books in the school library at Shoreditch because they are the ones that get stolen. But he did have a few sharp words for the press, not spoken sharply though. "Yes," he said, "it was something about call-girls. Well, I mean honestly, are journalists particularly gullible?"

THE MOSS ROSE gardening by Stanley Vince

YEAR BY YEAR new roses are added to the lists and old ones dropped. But the dropping does not by any means go strictly on seniority. Some extremely old varieties have persisted, unnoticed and forgotten, in the corners of old gardens until rediscovered by enthusiasts like the late Edward Bunsard or Graham Thomas. Often, too, their vigour seems unimpaired, perhaps because they were never propagated vegetatively on the same massive scale as many modern best-sellers. And vigour apart, quite a lot of these survivors are exquisitely beautiful.

Among them are the moss roses, so-called because of the moss-like growth on their sepals. They first appeared in the eighteenth century, apparently as offshoots of the centifolia or

Provence roses. Their heyday was from about 1830 to 1870, when hundreds of kinds were raised, especially in France. So they were too late for many to be known when Redouté's engravings, with descriptive text by Thory, first appeared. Only six are mentioned in the 1816 edition; four of them, incidentally, were believed to be of English origin.

Later in the nineteenth century these graceful, delicate moss roses were largely superseded by the bigger, more flamboyant hybrid perpetuals, which in turn were swept away by the hybrid teas. There are a few modern mosses but these are of different colours, including yellows and salmon, and they bear little resemblance to the period moss roses. The best known among the

fifty or so surviving moss rose varieties is the oldest, the Common Pink Moss—a plain and unexciting label for a lovely rose which Redouté engraved under the title "Rosa muscosa, lilac tones."

My personal favourite moss, however, is William Lobb's (1859), a strong-growing plant five feet and carrying its cup-shaped flowers two or more inches across, in June and July. This was my introduction to the species; I still remember the short-sighted passer-by who mistook this abundant moss for a bad attack of aphid and warned me to spray without delay.

The colours of the other moss survivors range from palest pink to deep red and near annual chore of hard pruning. "Duchess de Verneuil" (1856), "Gloire des Mousseux" (1852) and "James Mitchell" (1861) are all pinks, the last having small but very

well-shaped flowers. "Henri Martin" is a pure crimson (1863) and "Louis Gilmard" (1877)—a relative latecomer among mosses—is red with

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The economics of art

The Government has refused to commit itself to helping the National Gallery to buy Titian's "Death of Actaeon," and the picture seems bound to go abroad. It had been on loan to the gallery for ten years from Lord Harewood's trustees. Velazquez's portrait of Juan de Pareja, which was sold by Lord Radnor at Christie's last year for £2,310,000, now hangs in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. It begins to appear that the National Gallery will never again be able to acquire great works of art in competition with American collectors or institutions, for the present system for keeping masterpieces in this country is collapsing. Set beside the prices now being paid, the Government's grants of £2 millions a year to 16 national museums and galleries for ordinary purchases look woefully small.

There is an additional problem. The prices paid for such pictures as the Titian and the Velazquez will tempt private owners of great paintings to sell. The number of such paintings still in private hands is now so small that national institutions know they must snap them up when they appear; once they go to a rival national collection they are off the open market for ever. So most curators would prefer to put money into acquisitions rather than holdings. Buildings can always be deferred, though often at great cost both in money and convenience.

The question which immediately arises is whether a country like Britain can justify spending such enormous sums of public money to

prevent such paintings going abroad. How do you measure a Titian against a mental hospital, a mile of motorway, or a subsidy to Upper Clyde Shipbuilders? How particularly do you do it when a work of art is being treated as real estate in a way which many art lovers find grossly offensive? And is it narrowly nationalistic to want to keep works of art which are in most cases the products of other European countries?

There is no simple answer. Italy, Spain, and to a lesser extent France get round the problem by forbidding such exports, but this prevents the owners selling their property at a fair international price. It is also difficult to argue that the whole of European art should be forbidden in future to the museums of the United States. But the problem that water tends to flow downhill must be faced. If the British Government gives no further help to our national institutions to acquire privately owned works of art when they come on the market, the result will be a permanent outflow to the richest buyers in the United States. The Government must remember that it has some responsibility for the aesthetic and educational values of our own society. Treasury assistance must inevitably be on a discriminatory basis. The Chancellor cannot afford to finance the purchase of every exorbitantly priced picture which comes on the market. But the Government does need to be careful not to allow the gradual draining away of an irreplaceable patrimony. The choice is really between a higher level of subsidy and some further restriction on exports.

Mrs Thatcher's needless choice

News that the Government is to spend £132 millions over the next three years on replacing or improving pre-1903 primary schools will be widely welcomed. It is a disgraceful reflection of past attitudes and priorities that more than 6,000 primary schools still in use should have been built before 1903. Many of them should have been condemned after the First World War. It is also true that primary schools have not received their fair share of the educational cake in the past twenty years. Yet the quality of education during this period of a child's education is crucial. No matter how excellent the teaching after the age of 11, many children can never take full advantage of it because of inadequacies in the primary school. In the past few years something has been done to improve the supply of primary school teachers. Indeed some schools are now in the ludicrous position that they have more teachers than they do class rooms. The money Mrs Thatcher has earmarked for replacing the primary schools must not only produce civilised and hygienic conditions. It must also increase the number of class rooms and the availability of teaching aids.

It is a pity that Mrs Thatcher spoiled her announcement by indulging in a dubious philosophical exercise. She told the Association of Education Committees that the finance for improving old primary schools was only made possible by the decision to cut school milk and increase school meal prices. Mrs Thatcher went on to say that in education, as in every other field of social reform, there was no escaping the res-

ponsibility to determine priorities. Nor is there. But the Minister makes an unjustified equation between the need to accept priorities and acceptance of the overall priority given to education against other forms of public expenditure or indeed of the use of resources generally. It only becomes necessary to consider financing primary school building from school milk and meal cuts when a Government imposes an inadequate ceiling on total educational expenditure. A concern for priorities can equally well lead to a challenge to the Government's decision to cut income tax or maintain a military presence East of Suez.

One of the problems created by accelerating inflation is that quite dramatic nominal increases in expenditure on education can, over a period of years, imply little more than the maintenance of an unchanged flow of real resources. Yet increased real expenditure on education makes social and economic sense. The cuts in school meals and school milk make neither. The survey carried out by the National Association of School Meals Organisers shows a marked fall in school meals being taken by children since the price increase. But what if the Government next year applies Mrs Thatcher's logic even further by saying that educational spending cannot be increased unless school meals and milk are abolished entirely? Of course it is impossible to argue for the kind of priority education as a whole needs within the context of a stagnating economy. If more evidence is required to prove the case for a resumption of economic growth, it is the competing needs for increased expenditure of all aspects of education.

Mr Mintoff's Malteaser

Like most new governments Mr Dom Mintoff's Administration in Malta is anxious to distance itself from its predecessor. The difficulty is that in a country as small and poor as his the room for manoeuvre is very slight. Malta has no natural resources except its geography. Its strategic situation and its dockyard, all that the rich outside world is interested in. Tourism has some potential, although even that has not been doing so well lately. The North African coast is fast providing the extra beach space which the glutted northern coasts of the Mediterranean can no longer offer.

Small wonder then that Mr Mintoff's expected flurry of activity is confined so far to shuffling a few top jobs. Out goes the old police chief, and some ambassadors. Out goes the Governor-General, Sir Maurice Dorman, to make way for a Maltese. Does this mean Malta is going to become a republic? Mr Mintoff is not saying. If the island did, it might earn a few philatelic pickings, and in exchange lose some British tourists—a finely-balanced but hardly momentous dilemma. The other apparent gesture by Mr Mintoff—

the request that the NATO naval commander, Admiral Birindelli, should not return to Malta—has all the air of a long-standing score that had to be paid off. Nevertheless, it is clear that the new Prime Minister is determined to get more money for the base facilities on the island. The talks with Britain will be difficult ones.

Malta's best immediate hope for golden eggs is the dockyard. Understandably, Mr Mintoff wants to get the best from this that he can. Instead of tying his hands like Dr Olivier before him, the new man has decided that an auction is more likely to fetch him a higher price. In the election campaign he excluded the Russians, the Americans, and the Italians as alternative tenants to the British. This leaves the French or the oil-rich but not conspicuously extravagant Libyans—or the British. A little whiff of neutralism, and a few cultivated scares about Russian interest in the island could help to ensure that Whitehall pays a higher rent for its next lease. That is probably all that Mr Mintoff is up to, and all that he can do.

A COUNTRY DIARY

MACHYNLETH: This is the week when I end my woodland walks. I love the wood until, quite suddenly in late June, it becomes dark green and weighed down with leaves and rather silent. The cuckoo has called for the last time and gone. And what birds remain are family parties squeaking remotely in the tree tops and very hard to see. So now I take to the fields where the meadow browns are just beginning to fly. Along the hedge a scarlet tiger moth catches the sun on its brilliant wings. Puss moth and eyed hawk caterpillars are chewing madly at willow leaves along the railway bank. They almost grow as you watch them. A sparrow hawk flies across the fields and straight into the larches, carrying food in her talons. On the hill, right up in the heather zone, woodpeckers are seeking ants among the rocks: for even woodpeckers get weary of woods at this season. If I go out to the estuary I find that there too the world has changed this week. The heronry, a compact little city of birds these four months past, is now a dissolving community. Young herons are scattering all over the saltings and soon every nest will be empty. The brilliance has faded off the plumage of drake mergansers and now a female floats downstream leading the year's first duckling brood. So summer is really here. And it looks like rain.

WILLIAM CONDRY.

"We get men into the House now who are clever and all that sort of thing and who force their way up, but who can't be made to understand that everybody should not want to be Prime Minister."

THAT IS NO Lord Shinwell's icy judgment on Parliament's new generation. Nor is it faint Salisbury praise, damning the young Tories who entered the House of Commons in the early 'fifties. It is Mr Barrington Erle, the "good party man" of Trollope's six political novels. In 1874 those "views had been familiar for the last 40 years." No doubt in another 40 today's thrusting young men will preach the virtues of humility to their successors. For Trollope has captured the timeless trivia of politics more than any other English writer.

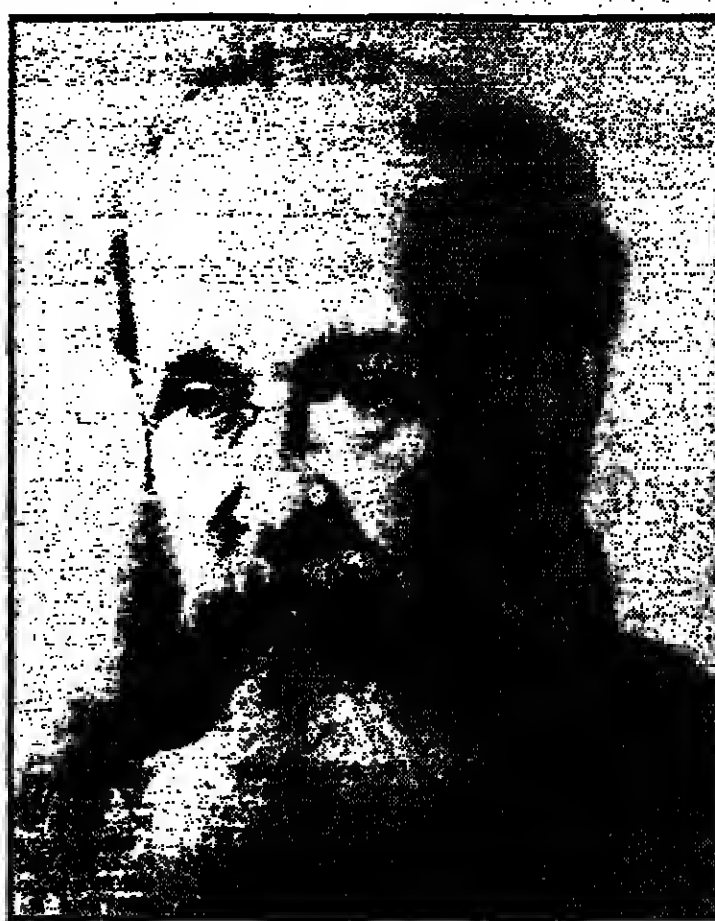
Phineas Finn, the Irish Member; Mr Bonteen; Plantagenet Palliser, Duke of Omnium and Prime Minister of England, are divided from the modern Member of Parliament by 100 years of social revolution. Yet to the credit of Trollope (or perhaps to the discredit of Parliament) much of what was said about them then could be said about us now.

An orator

Parliament's procedures have changed over the last 100 years, but the essential characteristics abide. Mr Turnbull, who always caught the Speaker's eye, and, being an orator, was "not called upon either to study detail or to master facts" could easily find a place in the Parliament of 1970. It is still possible that "the most unpopular man in the House may make himself liked by owning freely that he has done something that he ought to be ashamed of." The uninitiated are still surprised to discover that "despite his assumed fury the gentleman was not irate. He intended to communicate that look of anger to the newspapers, and knew from experience that he could succeed in that."

It is these glimpses of real political attitudes—assiduously collected in the public gallery of the House of Commons and during Reform Club conversations—that bring Trollope nearer than any other English writer to the creation of a credible political novel. Often his judgment about politics and politicians is wrong. But that is unimportant. His errors are the errors real people made about real politicians 100 years ago—and are still making today.

Aspirants to office succeed, young Phineas Finn was told "by making themselves uncommonly unpleasant to those in power, thus being taken to the Treasury bench, not that they may hit others, but that they may cease to hit those who are there." Two hooks and six years later Lord Brentford says the same. "Most men rise now by making themselves thoroughly disagreeable." In the real world it was no more true then it is now when Mr Enoch Powell sits on



TROLLOPE: Nearer than any other English writer to the creation of a credible political novel

After Forsyte, the Guardian disclosed a few days ago, comes a BBC TV serialisation in 20 episodes of Anthony Trollope's political novels. Here ROY HATTERSLEY, MP, shows how Trollope captured the essentially timeless trivia of political life.

Ministering Angles

the back benches to prove Lord Brentford wrong. But it is not a difference between fact and fiction. The difference is between what happens and what is popularly supposed to happen. Even 100 years ago it was widely believed that politics had deteriorated and politicians fallen from grace.

St Paul's Magazine contained the first instalment of "Phineas Finn" in the year of the second Great Reform Bill. "Phineas Redux" was published in 1874 as Mr Gladstone's First Administration fell. "The Prime Minister" was planned while Disraeli was buying shares in the Suez Canal.

This is now said to be the golden age of English politics. Yet in these three novels Trollope wrote "loyalty in politics was simply devotion to the side which a man cannot leave without danger to himself." "There is nothing of loyalty left in politics" and "had some unscrutable decree of fate ordained that no candidate could be returned to Parliament who would not assert the earth to be triangular, then would arise

immediately a clamorous assertion of triangularity amongst political candidates."

And these are not presented as the deviant views of some dispossessed and disenchanted Adullamite. They are offered as the opinions of Liberal elder statesmen, ambitious Government Whips and the Prime Minister himself. They are clearly Trollope's own beliefs—beliefs common in England even when giants canvassed the land. A great political novel would reveal the truth about politics rather than repeat the common prejudice, but that is not within Trollope's power. What he had seen he could report brilliantly. But his understanding came from observation not participation, and in politics the onlooker misses the best part of the game.

Great issues

Politics is about issues, and they are the one thing that political fiction cannot provide. Even in those of the novels which are genuinely concerned with politics the great issues of the time make only fleeting appearances. Ireland is men-

tioned in passing. Woman's suffrage appears as anathema to elderly peers and the pre-occupation of "progressive" young women. The disestablishment of the Church—the whole Anglican Communion, not just the Church of Ireland—dominates parts of "Phineas Redux," but by then Trollope has turned unashamedly from fiction to a caricature of fact. Mr Daubeny is Disraeli—"by many accounted a statesman, whereas to me, he has always been a political Cagliostro." And when we begin to believe in Disraeli, Daubeny becomes incredible. We know it was Disraeli who hung on to office for six months after his majority had gone, sustained only by moral flexibility and verbal flare. We know too that after Disraeli's eventual defeat, the new President of the Board of Trade was not murdered by a bigamous Armenian Jew turned Christian clergyman. That happened in Daubeny's world. When the issues are real, the characters are not. When the characters are made to live, there are no real issues in their political lives.

The illusion of political reality is easy to create for an author who leans so long over the Stranger's Gallery railing. At the height of his glory, Phineas Finn, First Lord of the Admiralty, went to sea in the Admiralty Board yacht as no doubt did Mr Childers, the First Lord in Mr Gladstone's Government. For a moment it is all real. For the silver from that yacht still stands in the office of the Minister of Defence. But real First Lords—as well as arguing about the cost of new ships, a perpetual preoccupation of Navy Ministers in which Finn takes part—were bombarding Alexandria, or changing the fleet from sail to steam. These are things that Phineas Finn can never be allowed to do. Even the Duke of Omnium must live through seven Parliaments and 6,000 pages fired only by a patrician vocation to public service and a devotion to his Decennial Currency Bill. The great issues we know belong to real Prime Ministers. The Duke must govern without a programme.

The glimpses

So we are left with the glimpses. The obsessive pursuit of office is there, even in the apparently detached Duke of Omnium who, having become Chancellor of the Exchequer "could afford to put up with the small everyday calamity of having a wife who loved another man better than she loved him." So is that very special sort of journalist who says now as he did then "if it is true I have every right to publish it. If it is not true I have the right to ask the question."

Today neither the professional ethics of one, nor the personal sorrow of the other would be thought the stuff of which popular novels are made. Politicians were no more admired 100 years ago than they are today, but they did seem a good deal more romantic. Trollope is now left to those who love Parliament and who spend their lives there—and expect to feel in their retirement the emotions that the Duke and Duchess of Omnium felt in theirs. "They sighed to be back amongst the trumpets. They had suffered much amongst the trumpets, yet they longed to return."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Minorities in harmony

Sir,—The annual cricket v. music competition on Radio 3 takes place because they both appeal to minorities, a comparatively small one for music and a larger one for cricket. If, as Mr Calman suggested in his letter of June 23, the Test Match commentators went out on Radio 1 or 2, they would appreciably reduce the number of



people who listen to those networks. On the other hand, the commentators appreciably increase the audience for Radio 3.

In fairness it should be remembered that the Test Match commentators were carried on Radio 3 before the Music Programme came into existence. It is worth bearing in mind, too, that since Saturday afternoon sports was transferred to Radio 2 in April 1970 more than 250 hours of extra music a year have been provided on Radio 3.—Yours faithfully,

Howard Newby,
Controller, Radio 3,
Broadcasting House,
London W1.

Testing out opinion

Sir,—It is difficult for the electors to make their voice heard during the five years between elections, and they have not been able to express any opinion on the vital issue of joining the Common Market.

The cleavage of opinion on this subject does not coincide with party divisions, so that party politics do not provide any means of expression. Nevertheless, the only lawful means of expression open to the citizen is through the electoral system.

It is natural that the Government does not wish to consult the opinion of the electors by means either of an election or of a referendum, because either of these methods would undermine its responsibility to carry on the government of the country. There is, however, another way by which the electors can express their opinion through the ballot box, after receiving full information with the opportunity of free discussion.

EEC: The vital question of terms

Sir,—So, according to your editorial of this morning "it is difficult to see how any MP who is not incorrigibly opposed to British entry (of the Common Market) can make the likely final terms an excuse for voting against."

Is it? What precisely are the terms? Does the MP know them? Do you? If so, are they so good that you can correct the errors of his ways and see he has no further excuse for opposing entry?

It seems to me that we are being bounced by many of the news media into a position

where any of us who do question, let alone oppose the value of balance of entry will shortly be regarded as traitors or traitors. An ditch before the terms are announced!

I do not know the terms either, but if my views should be finally in favour of opposition, I suppose I shall have—God help me—to fall back on the Daily Express for support—since the "Guardian" seems already to have made up its mind.—Yours faithfully,

S. S. Hurrell,
24 Alexandra Mansions,
West End Lane,
W1.

Comprehensive plans "thwarted"

Sir,—We wish to protest in the strongest terms against the decision of the Secretary of State for Education and Science in thwarting the plans of the London Borough of Barnet to introduce comprehensive education throughout the borough. Prevented by an enlightened council from dismissing the scheme out of hand, she has now attempted to mutilate it by discriminating against two schools for reasons which appear insufficient to us. And we believe that the Secretary for State has shown a callous disregard for both the feelings and the futures of our pupils.

In your news item printed on June 23, you mentioned that the Secretary of State feels that £100,000 should be spent on improving the facilities of Whitefield Bilingual School before she will be prepared to grant it the status of Sixth form entry comprehensive. This is strange to us, because many years past we have been a sixth form entry comprehensive in all but name, and have remarkably success with pupils who failed to be selected for grammar school education. Mrs Thatcher is doubtless prepared to allow us to continue as a sixth form entry school, and to undertake all the courses that we have undertaken in the past while denying us the same status as other schools in the Borough.

The logic of this decision slides us since it appears to be a retrograde step educationally, and to show on the part of the Secretary of State a lack of understanding of the repercussions that her action will produce.—Yours faithfully,

E. H. Willis and 45 other members of the
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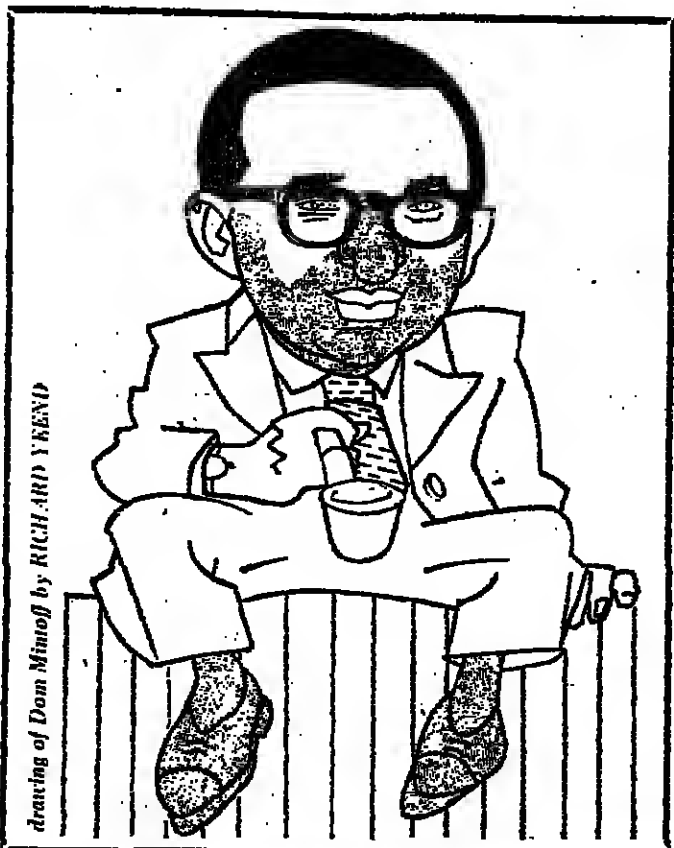
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JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Valletta, Friday, on the man who makes the Maltese happy

Dom's daring dynamite



NOBODY in Malta today seemed sure if NATO had lost its admirer, who was rumoured to have been ordered off the island by the Prime Minister. But there were lots of sunny voices to testify that after only one full week in office, the newly minted Mintoff is just the stuff needed to make Malta Maltese again.

Rumour is rife in Malta since Dom Mintoff won the general election, and the word went today that the Admiral, Gino Brindani, had been declared persona non grata as part of the Government's campaign to make NATO — and Britain — pay more for the facilities they use.

Getting an admiral chucked out would top a list of tricks for the Government, led by Sir Maurice Dorman and the Chief of Police, Mr Vivasio de Gray, have been forced to resign. Also, Swan Hunter were told on Tuesday that their contract to manage the dry docks, the island's biggest employer, would not be renewed after August.

But if the British have got sore bottoms and red faces the Maltese aren't rocked by laughter at the expense of the dry docks, the island's biggest employer, would not be renewed after August.

The only sign of Mintoff to be seen right now stares down from election posters stuck on honey-coloured stone walls. Pipe smoking, cool and inscrutable, like Harold. But there the simi-

larity ends. The best way to melt a Prime Minister in Malta is probably to make him wear a Gannex.

Gannexes are about the only bit of Britain that nostalgic expatriates haven't managed to import. They have, however, changed the island's allegiance from St Paul to St Michael — there is a miniature Marks and Sparks. Britons, as the "Daily Express" would call them, here are a dwindling colony. But they live in surroundings sculpted in sunshine, and back in the security of income tax at 6d in the pound (Malta hasn't gone decimal) on incomes over £1,400. And there is Chivers still for tea.

Malta was set fair on its course from naval base to tax haven, patronised by those with colonial longings, when a drop in the tourist boom led to the Government's future. All the Maltese, with the exception of a few churlish taxi-drivers, seem disinclined to disturb the scene and tatty British air. However, the island has inherited a national debt of £43 millions and is straight-forwardly offering the harbour facilities to the highest bidder, but with the most important proviso, that Britain has first refusal.

He is pledged to creating a more Maltese Malta. And sign of the times, the British are now being called settlers rather than residents. The bogy that some diplomats have been scaring themselves with is that as Russia is currently making naval expansion a prime strategy, access to Malta would extend dramatically her activities in the Mediterranean. Thinking about that in the dining-room of the Phoenix Hotel,

where the diners were young about the same time as Richard Tauber, the band still plays his songs, is like disbelieving in eternity.

But eternity in Malta, the way NATO sees it, could be short. It goes unsaid that Grand Harbour is big enough to accommodate six Russian warships and there are enough anchorages around for a fleet of destroyers. And NATO, whose presence is based on an agreement made with Dr Borg Olivier, the previous nationalist Premier, is said to have made contingency plans for moving out if Mr Mintoff's hawks start to rise. The new base could be Rome or, more probably, Naples.

Mintoff has made plain his dislike of NATO and of the idea of any long-term bases being established by Italy, Russia, or the United States. A key passage in his election manifesto says, "Above all, we want to ensure that whoever gets these facilities will not automatically pass them on to someone else."

Quite simply Mintoff feels that Britain and NATO are getting Malta cheap. Within a few days of taking office, it is learned here, he had approached the British Government asking for a revision of the defence and financial arrangements which run until 1974 under which Malta receives £51 millions over 10 years. It seems that the price to NATO countries whose ships call here will be increased also.

The diplomatic dealing starts against the background of the visit next month of the Russian Ambassador, Mr Smirnovsky, who probably has to set up a legation here. There is also

speculation that if Britain does not pay up, Libya, with whom Malta has a favourable balance of payments, might be willing to do so. Libyan tankers have been good customers of the dockyard for some time.

The yard itself has long been wracked by labour disputes and Swan Hunter were probably glad to be told that they could continue only as consultants. The new arrangements, which Mr Mintoff announced personally to the workers, are that the Government and the General Workers' Union should each take half shares in the enterprise. This dose of nationalisation seems to have healed overnight both the work-to-rule and the ban on overtime.

The Nationalists, defeated by only one seat are however as unhappy as ever. If you ring Dr Borg Olivier early in the morning — and Malta gets up disgustingly early — you will be told that he is sleeping and will not get up until 10 a.m. However, other members of his party are keeping a keen eye on Mr Mintoff's credibility, which they expect will crack even before Parliament is recalled.

And although Mintoff's relations with one of the island's seers, the tiny Mother Church, are said to have improved to the extent that Catholics were not advised to vote against him this time, it remains to be seen if John Bull will continue as father, albeit a bit more distant and cool as an earth-warrior within, waits for its Prime Minister to break his silence. Hopefully, he may do this at a Labour Party rally on Sunday.

Polar Express!

JAL flies over the Pole from London to Japan four times a week.

Every Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday Japan Air Lines flies the fast route to Tokyo — direct over the Pole from London to Japan.

In fact, 1971 is something of an anniversary; JAL's Polar route is now ten years old. And with a decade of experience behind them JAL are very practised at making your flight a memorable experience. So much so that more people fly JAL to Tokyo than any other airline.

JAPAN AIR LINES
the worldwide airline of Japan.

MISCELLANY

Mileage ingredient

IS H. WILSON still cleaving to New Zealand as a way out of the Common Market maze? The Labour leader apparently is less convinced than Geoffrey Rippon by Jack Marshall's benediction on the Luxembourg terms. But that is not the only sign.

Charles Morris, the Labour MP for Openshaw, has tipped off to the Antipodes. He is the only MP sponsored by the Union of Post Office Workers, and ostensibly he has gone on union business. But he is also one of Harold's devoted Parliamentary Private Secretaries (and an anti-Marketeer to boot, though not as strictly so as his brother Alf).

A little liaison work with the Australian and New Zealand Labour Parties would hardly come amiss. The Australians are all against British entry, even if they have left their protests a bit late. Norman Kirk, the New Zealand Labour leader who was in London last month, is sure to make as much mileage out of the dairy deal as he can. He is only four votes short of the Premiership in the New Zealand Parliament. Grist yet for Harold's mill.

Team spirit

A dash of all-party unity in this most disunited of political weeks. Ten MPs — Conservative and Labour, Old Blues, ex-Army, or just Welshmen — have sent a cable to New Zealand wishing the British Lions goodspeed in today's first rugby test.

They include Eric Bullus, who lists 15 years with Headingley in his "Who's Who" entry; Hector Monro, who had nearly as long as a member of the Scottish Rugby Union; J. P. W. Mallalieu, who played for Oxford but boasts of watching Huddersfield Town; and Fred Evans, who played headmaster to John Dawes, the Lions captain.

All are rooting for the British Isles. The Tories at least were hoping last night that win or lose, the All Blacks might be a touch less brutal than Canterbury a week ago. More beef, less milk equivalent.

Show trial



MORTIMER: defensive

AS WELL AS the predictable assembly of long-haired wonderers, the trial at the Old Bailey has attracted a fair number of trendies; and others, who mostly sit in rapt attention in the body of the court. Maurice Hutton, the film director (Fanny Hill and Puss in Boots), has been there all week. Likewise, Clive Goodwin, literary agent and film producer, with Tony Palmer, underground pundit extraordinary.

Michael White, theatre pro-

ducer ("Ob! Calcutta!"), Tony Richardson, and Alec Guinness have also looked in. Guinness is appearing in August in the leading rôle of a play by John Mortimer — who appears with his QC's wig on, as defence counsel in the case.

Mortimer's play is "Voyage Round my Father," which has already been seen at the Greenwich Theatre. It will be going to the Haymarket, in a revised version. Mortimer the author also has five film scripts in the pipeline. Final touches may have to wait a bit. Next week Mortimer QC moves on to the defence of the publishers of the "Little Red School Book."

● LORD SOPER, the most famous Methodist of them all, dog collared, black surpliced, was refused entry yesterday to the opening session of the Methodist Conference of Harrogate. He had forgotten his ticket, and the unfortunate steward barred the door. "Shall I tell you who I am?" inquired the lord. "It might help," said the steward. "I'm Lord Soper." Blushes all round. "You'd better come in then."

Roof rack

POOR Michael Fidler, the Tory MP for Bury and Radcliffe, is being steadily assailed from all sides. He is also president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, and for the past 12 months he has been under fierce attack from progressive Jews for not doing enough to get recognition for their congregations.

Now the militant Orthodox Jews are after him as well. This time over voting for the Immigration Bill. Fidler was on the Committee, and spoke in favour of the Bill in the Commons last week. When he argued his case at the Board of Deputies last Sunday there were cries of "shame" and "resign." Now Marcus Shalomovitz, a deputy from Salford who is just about as Orthodox as they come, has sent him a letter calling on Fidler to resign.

Fidler is playing it cool. "I don't see any conflict at all," he said yesterday. But one progressive deputy said: "He'll have to fight this one hard. He's got to know, but it will take all his knowledge of the corridors of power."

● TED HEATH, arriving at the Palace Lido on the Isle of Man for the local government officers' conference, was escorted to the lido, to scold his hands. When it was reopened later to the (female) public, a woman delegate from the GLC dashed in, to grab the soap as a memento of the great man.

Uncontrolled

THE FAMILY Planning Association planned a piece of research on the effectiveness of various contraceptives, and sought a group of "experienced women" and a like number of "inexperienced women." But (in the words of Caspar Brook, the director) the project had to be abandoned because "we were unable to find a meaningful number of virgins."

● A WELCOME return of the Czech joke. The Government of Czechoslovakia received a telegram from the Kremlin: "Request St Vitus Cathedral be renamed St Leonid's Cathedral." Prague replied: "We know no saint of that name." Second telegram from Moscow: "Never heard of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union?" Reply from Prague: "Renaming agreed. Send retelling soonest."

WHEN you gave up smoking," confessed a top medic in ASH, the Royal College of Physicians' anti-smoking campaign, "all the withdrawal symptoms eventually disappear except one — priggishness."

He was recognising one element in outside reaction to a one-day conference which ASH held in London yesterday to plan tactics for reaching the young. Only one of the 140 teachers and local council delegates was seen smoking. A show of hands confirmed that most had reformed.

After a morning listening to them, a fellow journalist, who stopped smoking 10 days ago because of a frightening throat infection, said: "They're all so bloody smug and not one of them is saying anything that would help anyone stop."

And a schoolboy, one of a panel invited to communicate young attitudes, told ASH: "I think I'll stop at night, but the first thing I do next morning is grab a cigarette. There are lots of people like me who try to give up and are getting no help at all."

ASH does not offer this kind of help, because it despairs of anyone discovering a nicotine withdrawal drug as effective as methadone is for

JOHN EZARD on a knockdown for the anti-smoking campaign

Making a hash of ash

heroins. It confines itself to health education. But even on that count this organisation, which is trying to offset on a shoestring three Government neglect of the two Royal College reports, was faulted yesterday for being out of touch.

The centrepiece of the afternoon was a propaganda tape which ASH may send to schools. Although made by a television producer who called himself "the oldest hippie in the business," it was butchered by most of younger panellists and delegates.

It quoted Cliff Richard, Peter Osgood and Tony Blackburn as eminent non-smokers. "I would rather save the money and have the Jaguar I've got now," said Blackburn, to a derisive roar from the audience. A schoolboy commented: "Bobby Charlton and Francis Lee smoke. They are better than Peter Osgood will ever reach."

A delegate said: "Cliff Richard is a non-sequitur for anyone under 25. Programmes of this kind are always made by middle-aged people. The

professionals who make the tobacco advertisements will always win."

The conference produced one new medical fact. Dr Clifford Kay of Manchester, recorder of the Royal College of Practitioners study of oral contraception, has found an unusually high smoking rate among 46,000 pill users. He speculated that women willing to risk the pill were also the kind willing to risk tobacco.

Otherwise, Professor Neville Butler, the Bristol child health expert, recapitulated the evidence of his massive study which suggests that women, especially poorer women, who smoke in pregnancy run a high risk of losing their babies, or producing lighter children.

Lady Summerskill, offering a strategy against the "moral" wicked advertisers' appeal to teenagers, advised ASH to stress that: "There is nothing so unattractive as being made love to by an individual who smells, has a moist cough, is always fiddling with something and lacks confidence."

Specimen posters by Ealing Technical College students were more obsessed with skulls, lung charts and brimming ash trays. "Don't plan ahead if you smoke," the punchiest, counselled a young couple poring over bouse sketches.

Dr Charles Fletcher, ASH chairman, accused the Government of shunning a differential tax on cigarette and pipe tobacco because of the "myth" of protecting its £1,000 millions revenue, which would in fact be spent in other taxable ways if smoking was curbed. "It is being obstructed by civil servants in the Treasury because they don't like work," he said.

But, after all the exhortation and statistics, ASH was still without the small Government grant it applied for months ago — and a girl panellist could defy the evangelistic adults by saying: "It's enjoyable, it's something to do and it's non-fattening." She is only on 10 a day now but she represents a force which scares ASH more than all the figures put together.



Mrs Gandhi with refugees near the West Bengal border

SIMON WINCHESTER, New Delhi, Friday, on Mrs Gandhi's first 100 days with a workable majority

India's laws of disorder

years, lie in the rancid political climate in India at the time of Mr Shastri's inopportune death five years ago. The Congress Party then, and even during the closing years of Mr Nehru's reign, was becoming stifled with age, introversion, and corruption. A victim of chronic ideological arterial hardening.

The agonies of the party were well displayed in the bitter fighting for a successor to Mr Shastri, the fighting that eventually led to the assumption of Mrs Gandhi, a little known compromise candidate, to the senior post. Looked on today, that battle was the beginning of the end of the old guard of the Congress — the "syndicate" as it came to be known, led by Murari Desai, the Rab Butler of Indian politics.

For two years Mrs Gandhi had to be content to watch her country drift with only a minimum of parliamentary direction. Legislation was a matter for the benevolence of the minority parties to allow. Socialising measures were tripped up by an alliance of the right wing — the Swatantra and the Jana Sangh — with Desai's Legion: measures intended for the preservation of security, like today's Bill, were threatened and demolished by the Communists with, from time to time, numerical support from Desai, who jumped on a bewildering variety of bandwagons in an

effort to destroy Mrs Gandhi's political credibility.

In fact, of course, he did just the reverse. Campaigning this winter on the emotive slogan "Garbi Hatao" (abolish poverty), and pledging a return to more vital and honest politics, Mrs Gandhi was returned in February with a majority again, and one such as clearly neither she nor her supporters had expected.

But during her hundred days with an enviable popular mandate Mrs Gandhi has been able to do very little indeed. Certainly the success of her Security Bill is a measure of her new ability to introduce major legislative changes with little parliamentary difficulty. Her next plan, too, to remove the traditional privileges from India's 279 princes, will doubtless pass through both Houses with little trouble.

But her critics see both these measures as bearing little relation to her election promises. A prominent member of Jana Sangh, Mr Sehnaga (and as the Maharajah of Gwalior, one of the Government's intended victims under the as yet unpublished Privy Purses Bill) see the attack on the princes as "a sop to Socialist dogma, but meaningless in real terms."

After privy purses, Mrs Gandhi hopes to go further still with a major change in the constitutional clause that makes it a fundamental right,

in India, to own property. If she can manage to persuade not only both Houses, but also the Supreme Court, to accept this measure, it will pave the way for the introduction of some swinging Socialist policies of land reform and urban property reform.

But this, like the Privy Purses Bill, is now, all of a sudden, a long way off. One doesn't have to search far for the reason for the delay, and indeed, the reason for an apparently limited degree of legislative success in the new Government: it is of course, Bangla Desh.

Mrs Gandhi's new administration may be 100 days old, but it is 93 days since Yahya Khan's army swept through the streets of Dacca and Chittagong. And less than three months since the stream of refugees began. Mrs Gandhi never had a choice. A single week of uninterrupted leisure and then the crisis broke.

A close supporter and colleague in the Rajya Sabha, Mr R. P. Sinha, gives Mrs Gandhi credit for having achieved anything at all in the whirlwind of Indian terms while the Bangla Desh issue has raged around her. "She has done brilliantly, considering the pressures she has been under," he said today. "Now she has the mandate, all she needs is stability."

A member of Swatantra, and a natural opponent of Mrs Gandhi's egalitarianism, looks on the Bangla Desh problem as having provided her with a fortuitous excuse for inaction. "Her promises to the common man have already proved meaningless," he said. "The Budget raised the price of bread and soap, among other things. This hardly fits in with her policy of 'Garbi Hatao' — it just points out the basic dishonesty of the Congress Party."

common man is going to have. The fact remains that she is to suffer still more if India is to maintain her admirable humanitarian concern for the East Bengal refugees. Mrs Gandhi's own estimate puts the sum needed during the next six months for looking after the expatriates at 1,800 million rupees (though her Budget only provided 600 millions). "We shall have to go through hell," she remarked recently.

While she faces the prospect of almost her entire political platform having to take second place to a problem she has inherited simply because of geography and the tyranny of her western neighbour, it must be comforting for her to know she has a large and loyal body of support in Parliament. At least she is very firmly in control.



Polar flights in association with Air France, Alitalia and Lufthansa.

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

Training levy cut to save money

By our Industrial Correspondent

About half of 25,000 companies in the engineering industry will be relieved of the burden of paying the industrial training levy as a result of proposals published yesterday by the Engineering Industry Training Board.

The EITB, easily the biggest training board, accounting for two thirds of the £180 millions raised from industry through levies, proposed that the exemption limit for companies should be raised from the first £7,500 of their payroll to £35,000. This would benefit all companies in some way, but will have the effect of exempting half of all companies from paying anything at all. The proposal has to be approved by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary for Employment.

The board claims that the dispatch, receipt, and vetting of forms for these small companies is so time-consuming that the proposals will actually save money—which says much for the bureaucracy into which training boards can get trapped. The board is also planning to broaden its role so that by 1973 it will be acting as a consultant to industry on training matters rather than just levy collectors.

'Job bank' will help unemployed

By PETER RODGERS

Greater London now has a computer "job bank" which quadruples the number of vacancies known at each labour exchange in the area. The experimental scheme, which was announced yesterday in the Commons by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary for Employment, is claimed to be one of the largest of its kind in the world, holding 30,000 vacancies on electronic file at any one time.

Some American job banks are more sophisticated, using computer direct access to the computer and electronic job matching, but on the other hand the cost of the London scheme has been held down to £30,000. The DE, which called the system, the "best, quickest and most convenient employment service in London," said that its value had already been proved in major redundancies.

All 65 employment exchanges in Greater London feed vacancies into the computer by telephone and every second day they receive a print-out of a list of jobs held on the machine. The lists are updated on alternate days, adding and deleting 1,000 jobs each time.

The scheme will run initially for a year. The results are good enough to be extended to other parts of Britain to replace the current system of exchanging job information between employment exchanges—phoning and letter writing.

Target hits £53M

In the year following its authorisation Target Life Assurance issued 15,000 policies with a sum assured of £53 millions. Premium income net of reinsurance was over £1 million and the life assurance fund at March 1971 was £767,000.

The accounts show, however, that of annual premium business half was passed on to the reinsurers who took over £600,000 of premium income. The substantial commissions received from reinsurers brought into target £472,000 in revenue during the year.

The capital of Target Life, which was £125,000 at the beginning of the year was increased to £250,000 during the year. The authorised capital has been increased to £500,000 since, and shares will be issued shortly.

Package to end float?

Signs are increasing that the European Communities may work out a package plan to end the Deutsche mark float with joint controls on short-term capital movements, widened exchange margins toward other currencies, and a small revaluation of the mark.

Sources in Brussels report an apparent softening of the sharply opposed views of Paris and Bonn on what the EEC Commission, in a change of stance, has also come out in favour of a moderate increase in the exchange margins.

Gallaher £5M bail could win Lines

By JOHN COYNE

Gallaher, the American-controlled tobacco group, is bailing the Lines Brothers Meccano and Triang toy firm out of trouble following the collapse of this one-time leader of toytown into multi-million pound losses.

Lines disclosed yesterday that for the year to the end of December it made a loss of £5.1 millions after tax and minority interests, and is passing not only the dividend on the ordinary shares but also that on the preference capital.

At the same time it was disclosed that Gallaher is to put up £5 millions of funds in a deal which could ultimately give the tobacco firm control of Lines, with a 55 per cent holding of the equity.

Even before the losses Lines was in deep financial trouble. Last September it was forced to ask loan stock holders to increase borrowing powers by £5.1 millions to £22 millions in return for an increase in interest.

The news sent Lines shares slumping 1p to 27p, while Gallaher also went against the market trend and slipped 2p to 120p as investors became frightened that the company's urge to diversify out of the politically dangerous tobacco area was taking it on to dangerous ground where it did not really understand the trade.

Gallaher is immediately subscribing for one million ordinary shares in Lines at 25p per share, and is putting a further £4.1 millions up in return for an 8 per cent partly convertible secured loan stock 1976.

Of this loan £2,834,000 will be convertible during the period ending September 30, 1976, into ordinary shares at the rate of four ordinary shares for each £1

Lesney heading towards profit

Mr Paul Tapscott, the chairman of Lesney Products, the "Matchbox" toy group which last year moved into the red with a £1.2 millions loss, was cautiously optimistic at yesterday's annual meeting about a return to profitability this year.

He told shareholders that although a further loss has been incurred in North America during the first 16 weeks' trading in the current year, this loss has been eradicated by profit earned by the group in other markets.

He said that unaudited management accounts indicated that sales outside North America have continued to expand. In the United States, trading has continued at a low level and there have been no new orders taken to curtail the level of activity in line with the immediately likely value of sales.

He also pointed out that cost inflation continued to be a problem. Commenting after the meeting on Gallaher's move into rival toy makers Lines Brothers, Mr Tapscott said that it was a

MARKET REPORT

Account ends with a whimper

There were few features on the Stock Exchange yesterday for the closing day of the account and the FT index remained unchanged at 376.4.

Profit-taking made no great impact on prices, and here and there jobbers reported a fair amount of new-time buying. The had machine tool figures bit engineering, but prices often recovered.

Gilts spent a quiet session and closed 1/8, and occasionally 1/4 up. A mild booster was provided by the Government broker's decision to raise his long "tap" price by 1/2 to 97 1/2 in Treasury 9 per cent 92/96.

Leading industrials charted a narrowly irregular course and mixed movements of about 1p to 3p obtained at the close. Buildings again provided some of the best features on the improved outlook.

The pound

The acquisition will comprise E. Marshall of Wall, Merchant businesses, C. Hammond and Co. and J. Jordan and Son (Kendal) and its lighterage business, W. H. Barradough (Hull). The approximate value of the net assets being acquired, is £650,000 and the acquisition will be an all cash one.

Rediffusion disappoints

The profit performance of Rediffusion, a subsidiary of British Electric Traction, was again disappointing in 1970-71, but a final dividend of 11 1/2 pence makes an unchanged total of 16 1/2 pence.

Pre-tax profit slipped from £6,594,596 to £6,390,625 in the year and it is fortunate that an increase from £739,205

Panel changes mind on Noton

By LINDSAY VINCENT

On June 17 the London broking house of Vickers da Costa, on behalf of an undisclosed client, bought 18,500 shares in S. Noton for 60p each. This was roughly in line with the value of the takeover offer from Associated Development Holdings but 12p more than the offer from Barrow Hepburn and Gale—an offer which S. Noton for reasons known only to itself preferred.

Last Wednesday, the Vickers da Costa client elected to accept the 57p BHG offer, a decision which meant an immediate loss of £1,700. The shares were gratefully received by Samuel Montagu as they increased the acceptance of BHG to 50.6 per cent—enough to declare the offer unconditional.

ADH, meanwhile, decided to appeal to the Takeover Panel against Noton's acceptance of the lower BHG offer—and at the same time drew the panel's attention to the curious person who had bought 18,500 shares and enabled BHG's offer to succeed.

Now if that person had been an associate of BHG, or BHG itself, the transaction should have been reported as an associate deal. And had it been an associate deal BHG would have been forced to raise its offer from 57p to 60p.

Vickers da Costa must have known something was afoot when it bought the 18,500 shares as it went to the panel with certain information. But the panel decided the transaction need not be deemed an associate deal but one which was for "investment clients."

Yesterday the panel changed its mind after hearing further details from the BHG and further complaints from ADH. A confusing statement from Vickers da Costa said, in part, that the panel now decided the deal should have been disclosed as for an associate of the offer company. Vickers are informed by the associate that he was not acting in association with the offer or either of the offerors.

Behind this almost incomprehensible jargon lies a tale. It is believed that the buyer of the 18,500 shares was a company operating in the leather business and supplies certain materials to both BHG and S. Noton. By stepping in with a little bit of assistance—albeit at a loss of £1,700—he could feel pretty confident that his supply lines would remain intact.

ADH is considering an appeal to the Takeover Panel. But the affair seems to be over as the Stock Exchange yesterday granted permission to deal in the BHG shares and loan stock which were issued in exchange for S. Noton equity.

Wall Street

Wall Street closed slightly lower yesterday in the second highest trading day of the year. The Dow Jones Industrial Index was down 0.58 points at 876.68.

Analysts said the cautious trading pace reflected concern over the slow recovery in the country's economy plus uncertainty over interest rates.

Rippingilles cash alarm

The receiver and manager of Rippingilles yesterday warned that the company could not continue to trade as presently constituted "without the speedy injection of substantial capital."

It is still hoped to sell the company as a going concern but there is inevitably a limit on the time which the business can be carried on in its present form, the report says.

National launches new fund

The National group of unit trusts is launching a new fund, the National Resources and Allied Industries Unit Fund. The fund will be invested in companies dealing with the world's most important sources of raw materials, and National has taken the decision to publish in advance a list of potential investments from which the fund's holdings will be selected.

The estimated commencing yield of the new trust will be 7 1/2 per cent.

Drake & Cubitt's £15M contract

Drake and Cubitt Holdings, announced yesterday that the Holland Hammen and Cubitt (Southern) subsidiary is to undertake a further £15 millions of work on stage three of the Thamesmead development.

Sandeman turnover rises

Mr T. W. Sandeman, the chairman of Geo. G. Sandeman, the port and sherry exporters, importers and distributors, gave shareholders a satisfactory report at yesterday's annual meeting.

He told them that turnover for the first half of 1971 was up at home and overseas. He added

Fraser denies lower payout

House of Fraser yesterday answered the pessimists' doubts about the dividend prospect. It intends to maintain the payment at 28 1/2 per cent on the capital increased by a one-for-ten scrip issue. In other words, shareholders can look forward to an effective increase of about 3 1/2 points in the dividend for 1970-71.

Taking control at Eagil Trust

Estates and General Investments which already holds 115,000 ordinary 1/2 shares of the Eagil Trust, or 50 per cent of its capital is to subscribe for another 240,000 shares. This is conditional upon other Eagil holders subscribing for a further two shares for every one held.

Montagu Trust

In yesterday's comment on Montagu Trust's results the reference to the one point increase in the dividend should have read "to 14 per cent, and not 13 per cent, which was the previous year's total. This means that the yield on the shares at 150p is in fact 2.4 per cent."

CLOSING PRICES

Account: June 25 Settlement: July 6

LONDON

BRITISH FUNDS

Brit. Ind. 100	100.00	Brit. Ind. 100	100.00
Brit. Ind. 100	100.00	Brit. Ind. 100	100.00
Brit. Ind. 100	100.00	Brit. Ind. 100	100.00
Brit. Ind. 100	100.00	Brit. Ind. 100	100.00
Brit. Ind. 100	100.00	Brit. Ind. 100	100.00

CORPS & BONDS

Corp. 100	100.00	Corp. 100	100.00
Corp. 100	100.00	Corp. 100	100.00
Corp. 100	100.00	Corp. 100	100.00
Corp. 100	100.00	Corp. 100	100.00
Corp. 100	100.00	Corp. 100	100.00

FOREIGN

Am. 100	100.00	Am. 100	100.00
Am. 100	100.00	Am. 100	100.00
Am. 100	100.00	Am. 100	100.00
Am. 100	100.00	Am. 100	100.00
Am. 100	100.00	Am. 100	100.00

DOMINION & COLONIAL

Dom. 100	100.00	Dom. 100	100.00
Dom. 100	100.00	Dom. 100	100.00
Dom. 100	100.00	Dom. 100	100.00
Dom. 100	100.00	Dom. 100	100.00
Dom. 100	100.00	Dom. 100	100.00

AMERICAN & CANADIAN

Am. 100	100.00	Am. 100	100.00
Am. 100	100.00	Am. 100	100.00
Am. 100	100.00	Am. 100	100.00
Am. 100	100.00	Am. 100	100.00
Am. 100	100.00	Am. 100	100.00

BANKS & HP

Bank 100	100.00	Bank 100	100.00
Bank 100	100.00	Bank 100	100.00
Bank 100	100.00	Bank 100	100.00
Bank 100	100.00	Bank 100	100.00
Bank 100	100.00	Bank 100	100.00

BREWERIES

Brew 100	100.00	Brew 100	100.00
Brew 100	100.00	Brew 100	100.00
Brew 100	100.00	Brew 100	100.00
Brew 100	100.00	Brew 100	100.00
Brew 100	100.00	Brew 100	100.00

BUILDING & PAINTS

Build 100	100.00	Build 100	100.00
Build 100	100.00	Build 100	100.00
Build 100	100.00	Build 100	100.00
Build 100	100.00	Build 100	100.00
Build 100	100.00	Build 100	100.00

CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO

Cat 100	100.00	Cat 100	100.00
Cat 100	100.00	Cat 100	100.00
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CHEMICALS & PLASTICS

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CINEMAS, THEATRES & TV

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PROPERTY & TRUSTS

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RUBBER & TEA

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COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

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MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS

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NEWSPAPERS & PAPER

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ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING

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By ANDREW DAVENPORT

So in terms of deposits you
1 virtually use your finance.

cent gross.

Application List
before 3.0 p.m. Friday

now open and will close at
2nd July, 1971.

W. Berisford, Booker McCone

100

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ney Prop.	110.0	116.0
of West Annuity ..	124.0	
nsider Spudator ..	30.0	\$7.0
nsider Property ..	80.0	\$42.9
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rdian Royal Ezech. .	112.7	115.5
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eat Bank	105.0	
gat Prop.	103.0	
idall Prop.	104.2	
nt Growth	109.0	110.0
op.	125.0	122.0
Prop.	118.3	118.2

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

As anticipated, the need to reduce brick stocks to improve liquidity resulted in a further fall in the profits from this resource which, however, was more than offset by improvements in the plastics companies and a recovery in concrete. As to the current year, brick sales now call for a maximum production and this should result in considerably improved profits.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

National Group of Unit Trusts.

RACING GUARDIAN

Bank on Tartar Prince

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

Tartar Prince has been favourite throughout the week in the ante-post market on the Northumberland Handicap, today's chief event of Newcastle. On practically all his form he is undoubtedly the best handicapped horse in the race and now that Close Combat has been taken out, I can see few dangers. He finished well in front of Grosio and B Major at the market and they are not handicapped to reverse placings.

Grosio ran third in the Ascot Cup but he was a long way behind the second horse and his earlier form this season has been disappointing. Maginot Line is the only horse handicapped within range of Tartar Prince. He was my selection for the race last year when he broke down close home.

B Major has run twice recently

at Kempton, a course not suited to bring out his best. With his light weight he could be a real fight for him to improve, and has an expert pilot in Ernie Johnson.

Stowaway would certainly be my choice if it was not his first outing of the season. He has had a long lay-off but proved himself a very genuine stayer. I cannot get away from Tartar Prince, who must be my nap.

The Irish Sweepstake Derby at Kempton should surely concern only Lissie Tree and Irish Ball, second and third in the Epsom Derby. Parnell will stay the distance and has now won six races in succession and it was a fine effort he put up at Ascot when winning the Queen's Vase with great authority. The latter, however, is a classic and I prefer horses

which have distinguished themselves in this class.

Lester Piggett rides Lombardo, who failed to start at Epsom, and is likely to be beaten on the same count once again.

Lissie Tree is going to start at a short price, and as I said yesterday, he has been subjected to some very hard races. Irish Ball was definitely unlucky at Epsom and should do much better on this ground. I like Irish Ball each-way though this may be the coward's way out.

The best bet at Newmarket should be Boscage in the Guineas. Lester Piggett, Bruce Hobbs, her trainer, has some very useful animals in his stable this season and Boscage is not one of the worst. She should win again.

Old friend Duration continues to improve and should win his sixth race in succession in the Spring Caravan Handicap.

At Kempton Brokopondo carries top weight in the Lime-light Handicap but he appears rather better than his form suggests. Last time out at Ripon he was beaten half a length by Tartar Prince with Maginot Line four lengths away third. On that running, Tartar Prince is represented in here with 7st 13lb, at which weight he would almost certainly be an odds-on favourite.

Waltz will like the going in the Black Prince Handicap and that is why I prefer him to the improving Baskerville. In the final event I think Harland will win, but the opposition is not strong.

He has run some good races this season without much luck and although I prefer him at a mile, this extra furlong should not inconvenience against this company.

The six-year-old Grisaille won his fourth race of the season when carrying 10st 2lb, to victory in the Blackbird Handicap. Lester Piggett, under the hand of the handicapper in spite of a 7lb penalty.

Bill Marshall has effected some remarkable improvement in his horse, the five-year-old Sarnoga Siddy. But Grisaille, at six, has made just as much improvement.

In the next event, Camouflage, started favourite at 15-8 but was second in the race. It was a subsequent dose test on him.

Lady Beaverbrook's Royalty won his fourth race in succession when taking the Kingshead Handicap by a length. It was a smart performance for the five-year-old and is a very useful three-year-old indeed.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS.—Nap—TARTAR PRINCE (Newcastle 2.55). Next best—BOSCAGE (Newmarket 1.30).

THE CURRAGE (BBC) 3.0 (11m): Linden Tree, the gallant runner-up to Mull Reef in the Epsom Derby, is confident choice. He holds Irish Ball (third) and Lombardo (fourth) on the Epsom form and connections.

considerably in the past fortnight. Parnell, who gained his sixth win of the year when landing the Queen's Vase at Royal Ascot last week, may be the best of the Irish contenders, though a mile and a half may be on the short.

NEWCASTLE (ITV) 1.45 (5f): The three runners who have already had an outing appear moderate, so my selection is Grosio, who has won 15 of 19 races and is a member of Bill Watt's team.

2.15 (11m): Stubb's Gazette is a good chance in spite of a 5lb penalty, but he is a member of the team which won the 1969 Epsom Derby. He has a good chance of a fourth successive win. His trainer, Mick Easterby, won the race with Windstorm last season.

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Irish Derby field and pointers

ON BBC-1 (GOING: GOOD)

- 3 0—IRISH SWEEPSTAKE DERBY: 2-Y-O; 11m; winner £22,120, second £12,294, third £5,196, fourth £4,098 (16 runners).
- 1 (14) 314 LOMBARDO (Mrs J. Mullion) P. Prendergast 9-0 L. Piggett
- 2 (3) 242 TURBULENT EDDY (J. Brown) W. J. 9-0 S. G. Spinks
- 3 (00-1) BAYONS MANOR (Sir G. d'Eyncourt) Budget 9-0 P. Cook
- 4 (5) 100 LUCKY DRAKE (R. Hall-Dare) N. Mullins 9-0 T. Murphy
- 5 (13) 1-21 TANTOUL (Mrs J. Hanes) V. O'Brien 9-0 T. P. Burns
- 6 (9) 111 PARNELL (R. More O'Ferrall) Quirk 9-0 A. Simpson
- 7 (7) 001 ALL TAN (S. McGrath) McGrath 9-0 H. Cope
- 8 (11) 33 THE LAST HURRAH (J. McShane) Oxx 9-0 H. Cope
- 9 (8) 020 WACOSO (A. Brennan) K. Prendergast 9-0 L. Johnson
- 10 (4) 04-0 MUSIC MAN (Mrs E. Jackson) H. Nicolas, France 9-0 W. Swinburn
- 11 (12) 1-11 GREENFALL (J. Gahreath) V. O'Brien 9-0 J. R. Roe
- 12 (15) 1-40 ST IVES (E. Holt) Quirk 9-0 R. F. Parnell
- 13 (2) 402 MERRY SLAPPER (T. Nicholson) N. Mullins 9-0 T. Carberry
- 14 (16) 243 GUILLOT (P. Prendergast) P. Prendergast 9-0 L. Ward
- 15 (1) 012 LINDEN TREE (Mrs D. McAlmest) P. Walwyn 9-0 D. Keith
- 16 (10) 133 IRISH BALL (E. Litter) Lallie, France 9-0 A. Gibert

BETTING FORECAST: 2 Linden Tree, 3 Irish Ball, 7 Parnell, 10 Lombardo, 12 Music Man, 20 Greenfall, Guillemot.

TOP FORM TIPS: Linden Tree 9, Irish Ball 8, Parnell 7.

Newcastle

- TOTE DOUBLE: 2.55 and 4.0. TREBLE: 2.15, 3.30 and 4.30. GOING: Good.
- ALL RACES FROM STALLS
- 1 45—GIBSIDE MAIDEN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 5f; winner £573 (7 runners).
- 1 (14) 011 GIBSIDE (C. G. Gahreath) Gahreath 9-11 C. W. Hughes (7)
- 2 (3) 011 GIBSIDE (C. G. Gahreath) Gahreath 9-11 C. W. Hughes (7)
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- 12 (15) 011 GIBSIDE (C. G. Gahreath) Gahreath 9-11 C. W. Hughes (7)
- 13 (2) 011 GIBSIDE (C. G. Gahreath) Gahreath 9-11 C. W. Hughes (7)
- 14 (16) 011 GIBSIDE (C. G. Gahreath) Gahreath 9-11 C. W. Hughes (7)
- 15 (1) 011 GIBSIDE (C. G. Gahreath) Gahreath 9-11 C. W. Hughes (7)
- 16 (10) 011 GIBSIDE (C. G. Gahreath) Gahreath 9-11 C. W. Hughes (7)

BETTING FORECAST: 1-45 Varsity Blue, 2-45 Stubb's Gazette, 3-45 TARTAR PRINCE (nap), 4-45 Dinette, 5-45 Renol Picture.

TOP FORM TIPS: Varsity Blue 9, Stubb's Gazette 8, TARTAR PRINCE 7, Dinette 6, Renol Picture 5.

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LINDEN TREE

at the end of the race, which was a bit of a surprise. The horse was in good form and was well handled by its jockey. The race was a close one, with several horses in contention.

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Bad harvest may cut EEC entry cost for Britain

By MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER

The effects of last year's generally bad harvest will reduce considerably the net foreign exchange cost to Britain of joining the Common Market, according to calculations now under way in Whitehall in preparation for the publication of a new White Paper on the consequences of Britain's entry.

The sums are incomplete, but Britain's contribution to the Common Agricultural Fund of the Six—only a part of the total net cost—is now expected to be about £200 millions in foreign exchange in 1977. Last year's Common Market White Paper

foresees a net British contribution under this heading of between £500 millions and £570 millions.

The other main elements in the foreign exchange cost of joining the Market are the higher cost of importing food; the unfavourable effect on the balance of payments caused mainly by a loss of trade with the Commonwealth; and by the effects of higher labour costs on the competitive qualities of British exports, and the possible consequence for the balance of payments of allowing capital to be exported freely.

Last year's conference decided by a massive majority that it would be "practicable, desirable, and timely" to admit women to the ministry. This view has been given overwhelming support during the year by the Church's 34 district synods. I understand the ministers' secret session, which took place in a Commons statement on Monday. They appear to include the possible sale of one large unit near Sheffield.

By MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER

BSC on offer from Monday

The Government's plans for hiving off parts of the British Steel Corporation are now complete and will probably be given in a Commons statement on Monday. They appear to include the possible sale of one large unit near Sheffield.

The private steel industry has been anxious for some time to acquire more capacity to make its own billets and to be less dependent on the BSC. The statement is expected to include an outline of the investment in steel that the Government intends to allow BSC to make between now and next March. But there will have to be a further review of the corporation's more important longer-term plans. These include a new large steelmaking unit on the same site as those now operating in Japan.

The BSC chairman, Lord Melchett, has been present at the discussions out of which the Government's proposals have emerged, although it is not known whether he agrees with them. They were drawn up by a steering group of civil servants under the chairmanship of Mr R. B. Marshall, the Secretary (Industry) at the Department of Trade and Industry. The group is also believed to include the Under-Secretary in charge of the DTI's steel division, Mr W. R. C. Bell, and one of his assistant secretaries, Mr A. Blackshaw. No Minister appears to be in the group which has in effect had strategic charge of the steel industry since March.

Tennis umpire accused

Dr John Fulton (66), a Wimbledon umpire, was charged yesterday with insulting behaviour at the Wimbledon tennis tournament.

Dr Fulton, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, was remanded to July 9 at Wimbledon to enable him to be legally represented.

The Rev. Arthur Banks (60), a Methodist minister, of Alton Hants, was charged at Wimbledon police station yesterday with insulting behaviour at the tournament. He will appear in court on Monday.

A teacher of statistics at London University, Mr Albert Maxwell (54), of Herne Hill, London, was fined £50 yesterday for indecent assault in the standing area of Number One court.

Maxwell put his arms round an 18-year-old girl and held her breasts. Detective-Constable Patrick Doyle said.

Maxwell, who is married, said: "I suffered a temporary lapse of common sense."

George Burton (56), a printer, of Chestnut Road, Enfield, who admitted a charge involving a 15-year-old girl, was fined £30.

Charles Dean (38), of Waterman Road, Guildford, insurance clerk, was fined £20 after admitting pushing himself between two girls. He told the court he thought the girls seemed amused by his behaviour.

Writ over payments by students' union

Mr Tony Baldry, aged 21, chairman of Sussex University Conservative Association, has taken out High Court writs against eight officials of the students' union.

These allege that the officials exceeded their powers in using union funds to pay fines imposed on student demonstrators and to help finance a political pamphlet.

Mr Baldry is also seeking an order that the eight repay the money, which he claims totals about £200, from their own pockets. And he is asking for an injunction restraining any officers of the union from

authorising any further payments from union funds for political purposes. The fines, ranging from £5 to £15, were imposed on students who took part in anti-apartheid demonstrations in Trafalgar Square last year and at Brighton this year. The pamphlet was issued in support of a pay claim by local busmen.

Some of those named in the writs no longer hold office in the union.

A Sussex University spokesman said: "The union has an income of between £30,000 and £40,000 a year. Only a handful of students receive no grant at all."

Overdose killed girl

A girl, aged 13, who died after using an inhaler for her asthma, took an "enormous" dose of isoprenaline, which put an intolerable strain on the heart.

Zanap Fredericks, of Derby Grove, Nottingham, used the inhaler "much too often," Dr Hugh Rice, consultant pathologist, told an inquest at Nottingham. She died from heart failure. The coroner recorded a verdict of misadventure.

A spokesman for the BMA said: "Patients using these inhalers are aware of the dangers associated with them. Misuse can be dangerous. Most asthmatics are aware of this."

Women clergy planned

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

The Methodist Church has decided to ordain women to the ministry. The first are expected to take charge of churches in 1973 or 1975.

Officially, the historic decision, which was taken in private at a ministerial session of the Methodist Conference at Harrogate, has still to be ratified. But it is inconceivable that this will not happen.

Last year's conference decided by a massive majority that it would be "practicable, desirable, and timely" to admit women to the ministry.

This view has been given overwhelming support during the year by the Church's 34 district synods. I understand the ministers' secret session, which took place in a Commons statement on Monday. They appear to include the possible sale of one large unit near Sheffield.

The private steel industry has been anxious for some time to acquire more capacity to make its own billets and to be less dependent on the BSC. The statement is expected to include an outline of the investment in steel that the Government intends to allow BSC to make between now and next March. But there will have to be a further review of the corporation's more important longer-term plans. These include a new large steelmaking unit on the same site as those now operating in Japan.

The BSC chairman, Lord Melchett, has been present at the discussions out of which the Government's proposals have emerged, although it is not known whether he agrees with them. They were drawn up by a steering group of civil servants under the chairmanship of Mr R. B. Marshall, the Secretary (Industry) at the Department of Trade and Industry. The group is also believed to include the Under-Secretary in charge of the DTI's steel division, Mr W. R. C. Bell, and one of his assistant secretaries, Mr A. Blackshaw. No Minister appears to be in the group which has in effect had strategic charge of the steel industry since March.

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Price on quality of life Means test 'a failure'

By MARTIN ADENEY

Home owners who suffer from having a road constructed too close to their property may be compensated along with others who have their homes compulsorily purchased.

Mr Eldon Griffiths, an Under-Secretary for the Department of the Environment, told the Commons yesterday that at the end of a review into compensation the Department hoped to publish a White Paper before introducing legislation.

The review was set up by the Labour Government. The White Paper, which will probably be published next year, is likely to set out a unified code of compensation.

A new category will possibly be "injurious affection." It would allow for compensation for the quality of life or the value of his house were diminished by a planning decision close by.

Conviction to stand

The Home Office is to take no action over a man sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, after what a witness later admitted was false evidence.

The man had figured prominently in the trial of three Nottingham detectives in alleged drug planting charges last year. After the acquittal of the three officers at Nottingham Assizes, Mr Justice Klinger Brown asked that the Home Secretary's attention should be drawn to the case of one of the prosecution witnesses and "all relevant matters."

The witness was Ansell Keith McLean, 27, of Brookside Lane, Clifton, Nottingham. The judge said that the main prosecution witness in the trial, Vincent Lloyd Robinson, had admitted giving false evidence against McLean, who was convicted at Nottingham Quarter Sessions.

The Home Office said there were insufficient grounds to justify the Home Secretary recommending a free pardon or having the case referred to the Court of Appeal.

But the Department of Health and Social Security insisted it was still too early to assess the impact of the new means test. "We regard this as a promise start," it said, referring to figures which show that up to June 15, for a scheme expected by Sir Keith Joseph to apply to about 160,000 families—applications had been received from 31,380, awards of up to £4 made to 9,339, and 10,555 claims rejected. New claims were coming in steadily.

Although the department insists that claims would increase when payments were actually being made, the CPAG claimed yesterday that many people would not bother to reapply when they saw how far below £4 the payments fell. It calculated that settlements were averaging only about 50p.

The Ministry says it does not yet have the figures on which to make a judgement, and points to what it regards as good "take-up" rates on various other selective benefits. For exemption from prescription charges up to June 15, 85,982 applications had been received and 41,168 granted; exemption from dental charges: 50,800 applications, 19,129 granted; exemption from opticians' charges: 90,335 applications, 35,716 granted.

Up to now, Mr Frank Field, secretary of the CPAG, said last night, the debate over means tests and selectivity has been purely a phoney debate because nobody has really tried to see means test benefits. "Now we have a Minister who has tried to encourage us so far are not yet encouraging. They vote with their feet by not turning up to the offices to claim."

THE WEATHER

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Rain
North-east	4.4	19 67	Drizzle	0.2
North-west	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
East	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
West	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
South-east	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
South-west	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
Central	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
London	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
Edinburgh	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
Glasgow	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
Belfast	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
Cardiff	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
Birmingham	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
Manchester	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
Nottingham	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
Leeds	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
Sheffield	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
Liverpool	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
Bristol	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
Exeter	3.2	19 67	Cloudy	0.1
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